Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

NOVEMBER 23RD 1957 20 CENTS

U.S. Stranglehold On Canada's Uranium

BY ROBERT JAMIESON

Why Montreal Voters Fired The Reformers

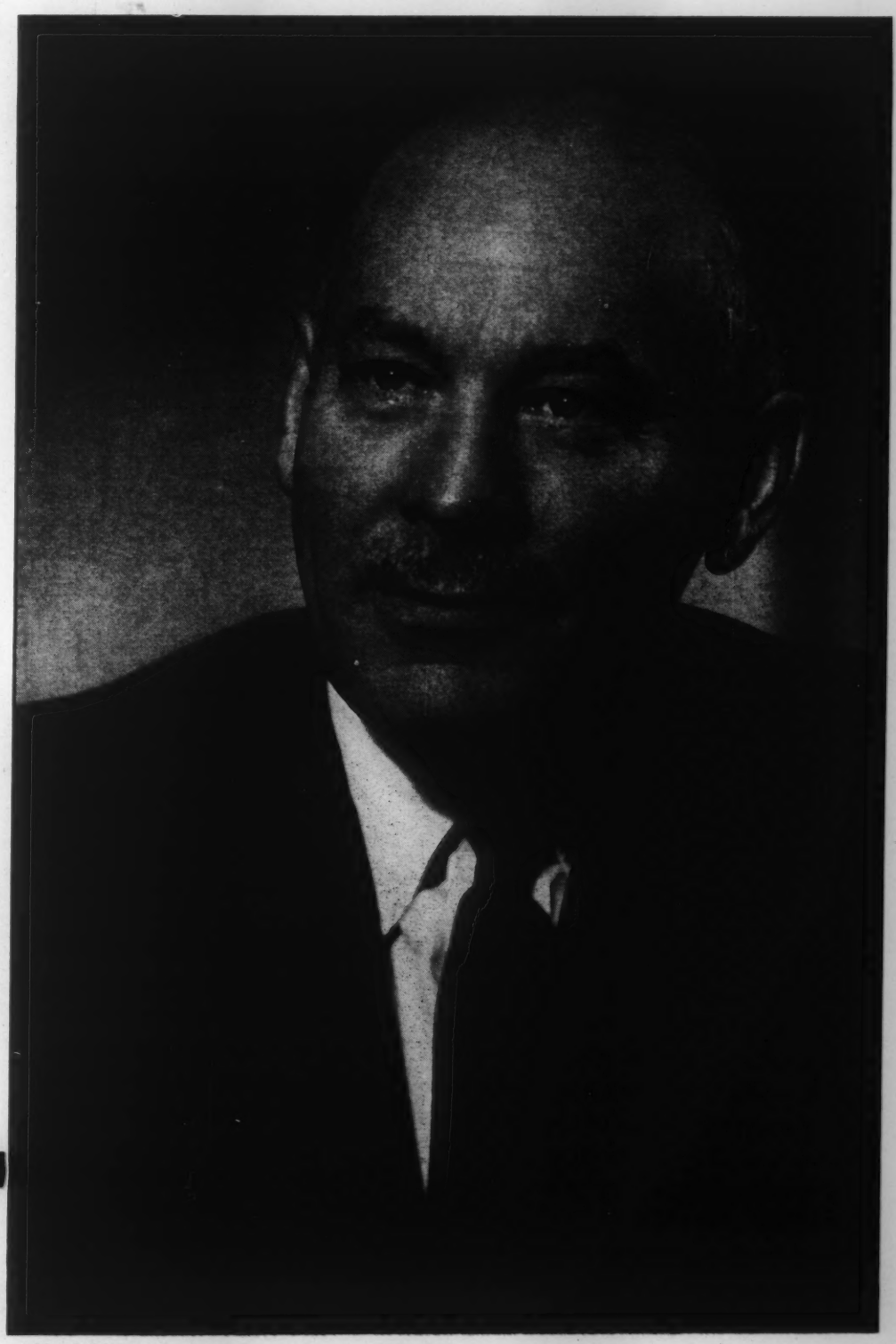
BY ROBERT WALKER

How The Immigrant Becomes A Canadian

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

Fifteen Best Bets In A Wobbly Market

BY BRUCE WALLACE



Ashley & Crippen

ommission Chairman Borden: Probing the Pipeline: Page 8

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Robert Jamieson

Robert Jamieson was demobilized from the Indian Army as a major in 1946 and since then has worked for a number of British newspapers, including the London *Times*, *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Mirror*. He came to Canada in 1956 and joined the Montreal *Star*, switching later to the Montreal *Gazette*. He is also Canadian correspondent of *News of the World* and contributes to The London *Times* "Review of Industry". He has recently travelled widely in Canada studying the uranium industry and the article on page 7, "The U.S. Stranglehold on Canadian Uranium" is the result of some of this research.

Robert Walker

A Toronto-born graduate of the University of Toronto, Robert Walker has been a newspaperman since 1952. He worked on the Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph* and the late Montreal *Herald* where he acquired a background of Quebec politics. Now a Toronto magazine associate editor, he went back to Montreal to polish up his material for the article, on page 10, on why the voters of that city fired the reformers.

Gerald Campbell

Although 29-year-old Jerry Campbell, vice president of Ashley & Crippen of Toronto dislikes being called a specialist, he is usually focusing on businessmen or children during his 10-hour day. A constant winner of competitions, Mr. Campbell is president of the Ontario Society of Photographers. Last year his portraits won five awards from the Professional Photographers' Association of America. An example of his work appears on the cover.

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Letters

Brains at the Top

I notice that the current plight of the free world (post-Sputnik) has moved some of your correspondents to cry for speeded-up scientific education. May I say that intelligence is needed, not only in the material field, but in the political. The Americans recently indulged in a rather astounding debate as to whether or not their President had any brains; John Foster Dulles is generally regarded outside the U.S. as a resoundingly stupid diplomat; Britain's Macmillan has yet to give any sign of depth of comprehension or brilliance. In Canada we can take comfort that we have given some wisdom to the world in recent years; maybe our new boys at Ottawa can do as well — or even better.

REGINA — RICHARD SMALLPIECE

Rifles or Rockets

I think that your article about Canada's defence was more prophetic than even you intended. It appears that we will go into the next war in our customary state of unpreparedness. This time, instead of using Lewis guns against bombers, we will have rifles and the enemy rockets.

VANCOUVER — ROBERT LAIRD

Professors' Pay

Thanks for publishing that letter about the pie-in-the-sky academic salary rates at the University of Toronto. Now I can't get any credit but my current creditors have stopped hounding me.

TORONTO — SMITH JONES

Laws in Space

Max Cohen's recent piece about Traffic Laws in Space was more to the point than he suspected. If the Russians can keep on bunging up satellites every two weeks or so the space-congestion may be no matter of the imagination. But maybe we need not worry too much; the U.S. reaction indicates that space may be a one-way street for quite some time.

WINDSOR — EVAN JONES

Reading for Fun

Normally I read Robertson Davies' book pieces for the pleasure of disagreeing with his down-the-nose views on most literary output. Now for once I find myself in complete agreement. His article in your last issue "The Duty to Enjoy Oneself" makes eminent sense. I can only hope that it will lead to a greater reading of books throughout Canada — still the finest way to acquire elasticity of mind, and have fun too. And thanks for the added number of reviews.

BARRIE — PROCTOR WILLIAMS

Best Market Bets

I liked the article on how the market drop hit the investment clubs. But may I point out that, while interesting sometimes, hindsight is of little value to the investor. A lot of us still have money which needs investing and a lot of us too think there are some good buys on today's market. How about sticking your neck out and letting us have some of your choices? We won't shoot the piano player.

TORONTO — ELSTON ROGERS

Editor's note: For an outstuck neck on fifteen — count 'em — fifteen securities, chosen from a spinning piano stool, see Page 18.

Safer Cars

I refer to Jefferson DeWolfe's letter. At last, someone has the temerity (a man at that) to come out publicly with a demand for safer cars.

Papers and magazines are crammed with articles, editorials, cartoons, stories and gory pictures, all designed to lure us into driving safer and slower. How foolish can we get when we keep on manufacturing cars that can go seventy, eighty and even ninety miles faster than the law allows?

Let's not be chicken livered. Let's demand all the safety gadgets that can be crammed onto a car, even if they have to be chromium plated.

KELOWNA, B.C. — CATHERINE ANDERSON

Qualified Candidate?

I have been wondering to which one of the many distinguished people mentioned in your article "Canada's Social Register" I should apply for membership in the new Canadian "Blue Book".

I notice that the editor has announced that "a street cleaner may join, if he is a gentleman", and this is especially lucky for me since I am a street cleaner and I hope a gentleman. I haven't much by way of "worldly goods" but work

hard largely because of the habit of people, including "gentlemen" throwing old newspapers, cigarette boxes, etc., around the streets for somebody else to clean up.

I am sure anyone lucky enough to obtain membership will be proud of his new Social Register and won't tear it up when he is through with it and throw it about the streets, but place it carefully in the public litter-can provided for the purpose.

MONTREAL JOSEPH ROY

. . . The flippancy of the whole project is shown by the statement that a street cleaner could get in "if he was a gentleman", and "being a lady or gentleman is a kind of birthday gift". In other words, you are born into social scale, and the accident of birth qualifies one for the "Social Register". May the spirit that built this country forbid the appearance of this mockery of Canadianism.

VANCOUVER NEIL S. THOMPSON

Poor Pedestrians

I am very glad you are publishing some letters on the appalling treatment of pedestrians . . .

On a recent visit to Vancouver I found the safety of the crosswalks as memorable, to an unfortunate Torontonian, as the magnificent scenery.

TORONTO S. G. WEBSTER

. . . I am a subscriber to your fine magazine . . . I noticed the letter "Poor Pedestrians" and arranged for copies to be sent to Deputy Chief of Police Robert R. Kerr, officer in charge of my Traffic Branch; and Sergeant Charles F. Pearsall, Director of the Metropolitan Traffic Safety Division, for perusal, and necessary attention.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO J. CHISHOLM,
Chief of Police.

Our Next G.-G.

Congratulations on your editorial "The Next Governor-General" with its endorsation of Louis St. Laurent as the logical person.

There are still, unfortunately, a number of so-called Canadians who would prefer almost any retired Indian Colonel to succeed in the Governor-Generalship, ahead of either Mr. Massey or Mr. St. Laurent. Give this type of "patriot" a long enough apron-string and he will loyally strangle any attempt at Canadian autonomy.

SASKATOON R. M. STONEY

. . . I do not consider it to be a function of the Canadian Press, be it newspaper or magazine, to offer suggestions as to who should be the next Governor-General.

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Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

Is Diefenbaker Bluffing?

PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER and his colleagues may just be conducting a war of nerves against the Opposition by their recurring threats of an early dissolution, but if they have a serious intent behind them, they raise a very grave issue. The latest of the threats was delivered on October 29, when the Prime Minister, answering a quite justifiable complaint by Paul Martin (L. S. Essex) about the propriety of announcing a ministerial policy in a T.V. broadcast when Parliament was in session, resorted to the weapon of sarcasm and declared that "the opportunity will not be too long delayed" to give the voters a chance to determine whether or not they were shocked by the revelation which had disturbed Mr. Martin.

The Prime Minister evidently shares a far too common impression that the Governor-General must grant him a dissolution whenever he asks for it. Under the British system of parliamentary democracy the grant of a dissolution of Parliament is based not upon written laws, but upon long-established constitutional practices and traditions. A Government is entitled to ask for and secure a dissolution under three circumstances:—

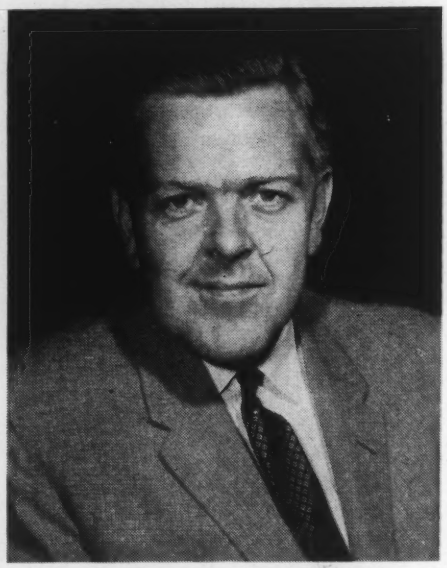
1. If the statutory life of a Parliament is nearly run out.

2. If the Opposition is pursuing tactics of deliberate obstruction and holding up the business of Parliament.

3. If ministers feel it advisable to pass legislation of major importance—such as Laurier's bill for the implementation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1911 and Gladstone's bill for Home Rule for Ireland—before testing the verdict of the voters upon them.

None of these conditions existed when Mr. King made his demand for a dissolution in 1926. He argued that never since the reign of William IV had a British Prime Minister been refused a dissolution when he asked for it. But this argument was completely vitiated by the fact that no British Prime Minister would have dreamt of asking for a dissolution when his Government was faced with a vote of censure in the House of Commons, as the King Ministry was. Furthermore, there is distinct evidence in the memoirs of Sir Almeric Fitzroy, the Clerk of the British Privy Council, that when Lord Oxford and Asquith, then Prime Minister, soon after the first general election of 1910 sought a dissolution, King George V refused to grant it and withheld his consent until certain conditions were fulfilled later in the year.

In the election of 1926 only a small fraction of the voters of Canada were equipped to pass judgment upon a delicate constitutional issue and their endorsation of Mr. King's stand did not necessarily settle it for good. Indeed the weight of informed authorities is heavily tilted against Mr. King's thesis that the Crown has no discretion about the matter of a dissolution and must automatically grant it when requested.



Justice Minister Fulton: Principles?

Lord Oxford was a recognized authority on constitutional problems and after the British general election of 1923 in discussing the Royal prerogative about dissolution, he made this pronouncement: "It does not mean," he said, "that the Crown should act arbitrarily and without the advice of responsible Ministers, but it does mean that the Crown is not bound to take the advice of a particular minister to put its subjects to the tumult and turmoil of a series of general elections as long as it can find other ministers who are prepared to give it a trial. The notion that a minister who cannot command a majority in the House of Commons in these circumstances is invested with the right to demand a dissolution is as subversive of constitutional usage as it would in my opinion be pernicious to the general and permanent interests of the country at large."

Lord Attlee, who speaks with equal authority, is on record as an endorser of Lord Oxford's views about the rights of the Crown in regard to a dissolution and Mr. H. V. Evatt, the eminent lawyer who is leader of the Australian Labor party, in his book "The King and his Dominion Governors" asserted that: "It would seem that his (the representative of the Crown's) power with respect to dissolution is considerably greater than in the case of the treatymaking power. In the first place it is beyond question that he may refuse a dissolution".

Professor Sir Arthur Keith of Edinburgh University who had to his credit a number of authoritative books about the government of the Dominions was at first inclined to support Mr. King's course of action, but later he revised his views in "Autonomy in the Dominions" and wrote as follows: "It does not mean that he (the Governor-General) is deprived of all authority to refuse to act on Ministerial advice, for if for instance, after one unsuccessful dissolution, ministers asked him to grant another, he would clearly be bound to refuse to violate the Constitution."

The first threat of an early dissolution came in a speech delivered early in August in Vancouver by Howard Green, Minister of Public Works, and it evoked immediately from Eugene Forsey a letter of protest in the Ottawa *Journal*. Dr. Forsey, author of a book called "The Royal Power of Dissolution in the British Commonwealth" is our most erudite authority upon constitutional problems and he was also a stern critic of the policies of recent Liberal ministries. But he produced unanswerable arguments against the idea that the Prime Minister, in order to procure a subservient House of Commons, had the right to claim a second dissolution, when his Ministry had not been defeated in Parliament and the Opposition were showing an accommodating spirit about its legislation.

Mr. Diefenbaker may not take much stock in Dr. Forsey's arguments, but he will surely pay some attention to the explicit pronouncements of a member of his own Cabinet, Mr. Fulton, Minister of Justice, on the question at issue. There was published this year a book called "Freedom Wears a Crown", written by the late John C. Farthing of Montreal, an able political scientist, which is a damaging exposé of the dangers of the constitutional and economic trends inaugurated by recent Liberal Ministries. Mr. Farthing died just after he had finished writing his book and it was revised and edited by Judith Robinson, who induced Mr. Fulton to give it the stamp of his approval by writing a very commendatory preface to it. In this preface the Minister of

Justice, who is supposed to be the Prime Minister's guide about constitutional problems, expressed his views in these words:

"But the problem is: having chosen that type of constitution, those ideals, how can we be true to them when on the one hand governments substitute a different relationship between the constituent elements and on the other people fail to realize what is happening. His simple accusation is that in Canada the Cabinet and more especially the Prime Minister has arrogated the most important constitutional function of the Crown: the right and obligation to determine, whether, within the constitutional life of a Parliament there exists in that Parliament any person capable of forming or carrying on a government.

"The doctrine and developments which flow down from its acceptance—particularly the right to demand and obtain a dissolution even in advance of an anticipated defeat in the House—lead inevitably to a fundamental constitutional change. For instead of there being three elements, Crown, Cabinet and Commons, each with an independent, yet interrelated authority and function, no one of the three thus able to dictate, you have now the Cabinet, or the Prime Minister, combining two authorities and thus master over the others. The Government is enabled to evade even its responsibility to the Commons. And so for a parliamentary democracy based on a limited monarchy, there is substituted a Cabinet dictatorship almost without limitation."

By implication, Mr. Fulton firmly upholds the position taken by Mr. Meighen in 1926 that Mr. King, within a few months after one dissolution, was not entitled to another to suit his own convenience. So, if Mr. Diefenbaker, undefeated in Parliament, claims a second dissolution in the near future, he will be throwing overboard a basic principle of policy, upon which his party fought an election and in that event it is hard to see how Mr. Fulton can remain in his Cabinet without forfeiting his high reputation as a politician who has real concern with principles.

An early request for a second dissolution by Mr. Diefenbaker would pose a difficult problem for Mr. Massey as Governor-General, but the Prime Minister may feel assured of Mr. Massey's acquiescence in it for two reasons. First, because Mr. Massey in 1926 supported Mr. King's thesis about the Crown's lack of any discretion in the matter of a dissolution and second, because his close bygone association with the Liberal party would make him fearful of exposing himself to the charge that he was favoring his old party. But if on the other hand, the Liberals raised a row about the granting of a dissolution, the arguments of Mr. King and his Ministers in the election of 1926 would be cast in their teeth.

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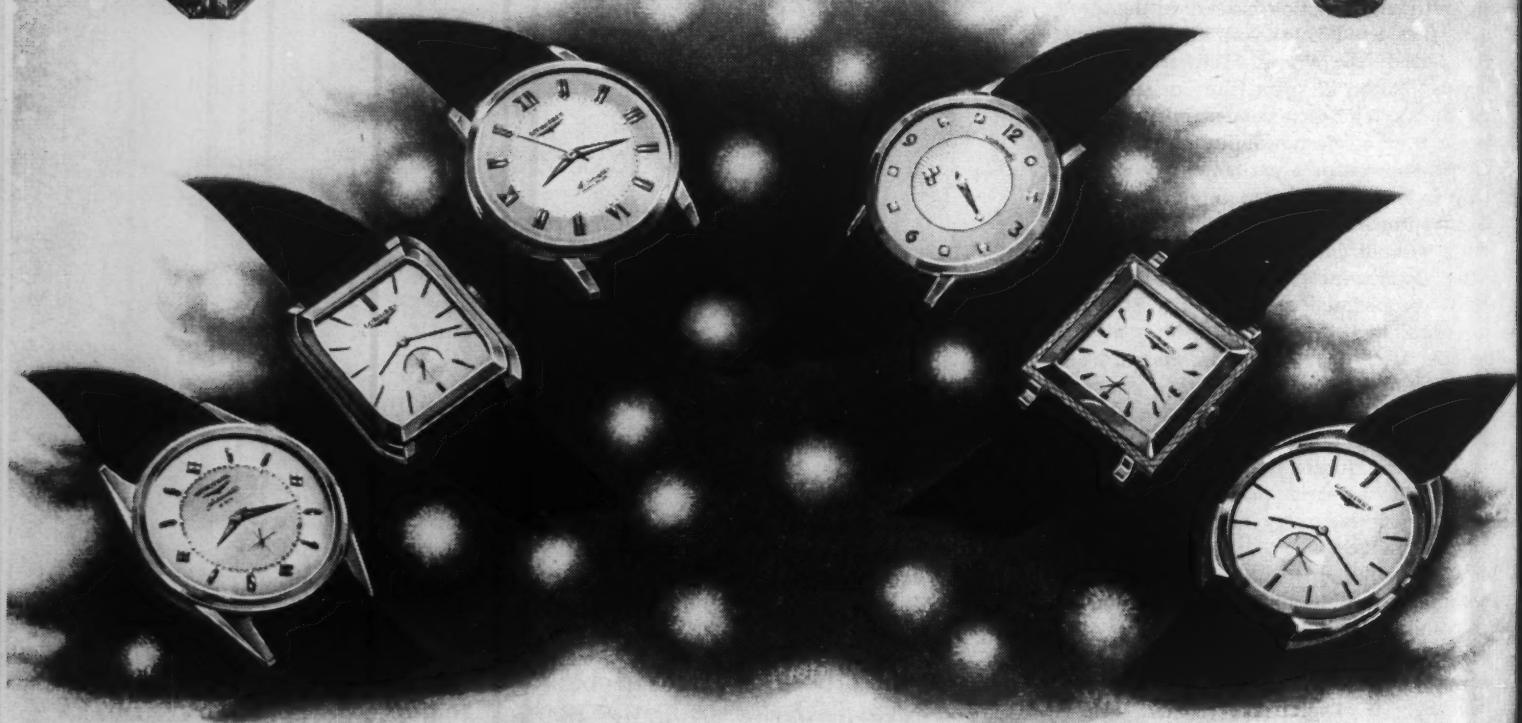

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Saturday Night

A decision in Washington could wipe out

$300-400 million in exports of Canadian uranium

$200 million in wages to Canadians

50-60 thousand Canadian jobs

Several million dollars more in miners' houses, roads, schools and services

That's the story of

U.S. Stranglehold on Canadian Uranium

by Robert Jamieson

THE UNITED STATES Atomic Energy Commission has a stranglehold on Canada's uranium industry. No one knows whether the commission wants all — or any — of Canada's uranium after present contracts for $1,600,000,000 are filled. At the same time, the U.S. agency wants to dictate who may get the Canadian uranium and on what terms.

The AEC has shrouded its affairs in secrecy for no apparent reason. Restrictions on information on reserves and mining were removed in 1956.

The commission pushed the Canadian industry up to a 20,000-ton a year capacity, tied it up with options until 1966, and left it in the dark on whether these options will be used when the present contracts are completed, in most cases, by 1962. At the same time, it offers a guaranteed market until 1966 for all uranium produced in the United States "to encourage prospecting and development."

There is no possibility of Canada's finding alternative markets for 20,000 tons a year, or anything like this figure, until atomic power is much more generally in use, possibly somewhere in the 1970's.

This production rate, which will be achieved by the turn of the new year, means this:

A contribution to Canada's balance of payments account of between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 a year.

A wage bill of around $200,000,000.

Work for between 50,000 and 60,000 persons directly, and indirectly for probably as many again.

All of this hangs on a single policy decision in Washington.

Meanwhile, Canadian provincial governments, municipalities, and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation are spending money on houses, roads, schools and services in the mining areas. If these have to be abandoned for a 10-year period they are as good as written off — hundreds of millions thrown away.

Canadian investors are trading their stocks at prices which assume the worst — no production after 1960-62. If the AEC, or Canadian officials know now that buying by the AEC will go on through 1966, these shares are worth two or three times their price. But that information is not forthcoming. In September, a Dow-Jones message — not quoting the Crown corporation, Eldorado, or Ottawa sources directly — said that Eldorados' president, W. J. Bennett, was going to Washington to seek clarification of the AEC's intentions about these options.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 41

HENRY BORDEN: Probing the Pipeline

by Logan MacLean

Henry Borden, president of Brazilian Traction has his own problems in dealing with governments on the topic of public utilities.

MR. DIEFENBAKER'S RECENT election campaign indicated that, once in office, he proposed to make things difficult for the promoters of the Trans-Canada pipeline.

One of his first acts as prime minister was to pass the ball to a Royal Commission on Energy one of whose important functions will be considered whether "any special measures need to be taken in relation to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited in order to safeguard the interests of Canadian producers or consumers of gas."

The hot election issue has now passed under the cold scrutiny of the royal commissioners. For the time being at least, it has been taken virtually out of parliament's hands, any questions on the subject being politely deflected on the grounds that the subject has been entrusted to the commission.

Conservative voters who expected Mr. Diefenbaker would wreak a terrible vengeance on the American exploiters of Canadian resources have had their hopes—if not dashed — at least deferred.

Socialist-minded voters who read into Mr. Diefenbaker's election speeches the prospect of a nationalized pipe-line have little more grounds for hope.

Henry Borden, chairman of the commission and president of the near-billion-dollar Brazilian Traction empire, is no academic theoretician and has an intimate personal knowledge of the development and administration of public utilities. Furthermore, his personal interest in utilities lies in Brazil, happily far removed from any possible conflict with utilities operating in Canada. There is no question of his integrity or the objectiveness of his judgment.

The nature of Mr. Borden's private business, however, has committed him, in principle at least, to the idea of development of national resources with foreign capital, since his Canadian organization is so deeply involved in Brazil's light and power industries. By the same token he is not likely to be kindly disposed to the nationalization of utilities, since this prospect is a constant threat to his Brazilian operations.

Mr. Diefenbaker, in choosing Mr. Borden as commission chairman, could scarcely have hoped that the commission's investigation of Trans-Canada Pipelines would persuade Mr. Borden that his own company was founded and maintained on erroneous principles. Since the Prime Minister can not reasonably expect that the commission's report will be in sympathy with the stand he took during the election, it must be that the responsibilities of office have caused him to modify his views.

Certainly the intemperate attacks made by the P.C.s on Trans-Canada could now be somewhat embarrassing.

It might well be that Mr. Diefenbaker is gambling on Mr. Borden's delicate position in Brazil to get the Conservatives off a political hook that shows signs of becoming uncomfortable. Certainly Mr. Borden has the economic, political acumen and the personal prestige to carry out such an assignment.

There are eight major points that the Royal Commission will consider when it begins its investigations:

1) The Trans-Canada Pipeline is controlled by Americans, among them multi-millionaire Murchison and Gardiner Symonds, an executive of the Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Houston, Texas.

2) The Midwestern Gas Transmission Co., which

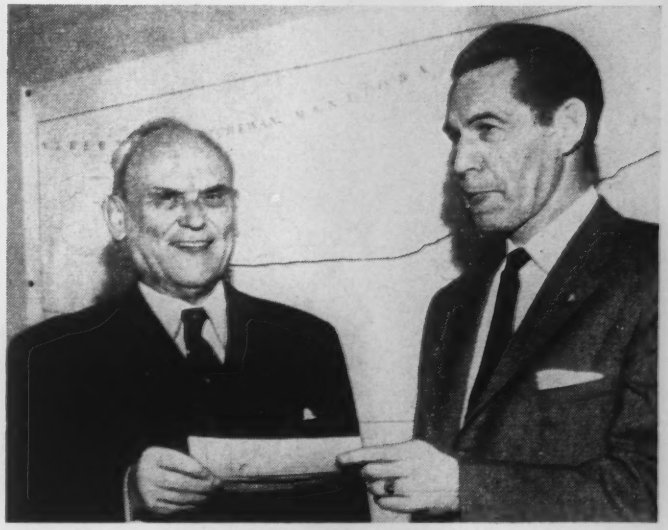
plans to import Alberta natural gas at Emerson, Man., is owned by the Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. Under the original Liberal plan, Midwestern would buy the gas at a price fixed by Trans-Canada Pipelines. In effect, this means that Gardiner Symonds, of Trans-Canada Pipelines, would help set the price and sell to Gardiner Symonds, of Tennessee/Midwestern Gas Transmission Co.

3) The agreement between the Government of Canada, Trans-Canada Pipelines, and Tennessee/Midwestern was a personal "deal" with C. D. Howe, to guarantee the export of Canadian natural gas. Howe made this "deal" privately, without Government approval.

4) Two Canadian groups offered to build the Trans-Canada Pipeline, using private capital and a public stock issue, and were turned down by Howe in favor of the Clint Murchison-Gardiner Symonds interests. These men were wealthy Calgary oilman Frank McMahon, who offered to put up $500,000 bond that he'd finish the pipeline on schedule, and Gairdner and Co. Ltd., a highly reputable firm of Toronto investment dealers.

5) Although the Trans-Canada Pipeline is American-controlled, the toughest part of the 2,250-mile "Big Pipe" — the part the Texans wouldn't pay for — is being built by a Crown Company, using Canadian taxpayers' money. The Government at Ottawa and the Province of Ontario put up $130 million to lay the pipe 675 miles from the Manitoba border across the Ontario northland.

6) When the pipeline is finished, sometime in 1958, Canadian natural gas, under the original Liberal arrangement, would have cost Canadians more than it would have cost Americans. Mr. Diefenbaker has quoted figures on this that estimate the cost of gas to Winnipeg, for instance, at 32.9 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; to the rest of Manitoba, 40.9 cents; and to Tennessee/Midwestern Gas Transmission Co., just 26.8 cents — 6.1 cents lower than the lowest cost in Manitoba.



C. D. Howe with Trans-Canada Chairman Nathan Tanner.

7) Two executives of the Trans-Canada Pipeline — Chairman Nathan Tanner, former Alberta Social Credit Mines Minister, and C. S. Coates, Pipeline President — picked up 55,000 and 50,000 common shares of pipeline stock respectively, at $8 a share. The stock hit the open

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

Is Mr. Diefenbaker hoping Henry Borden will take the government off the hook? Has he changed his mind on the hotly debated Trans-Canada pipeline argument?

Texas millionaire Clint Murchison is one of the Americans behind the Trans-Canada pipeline scheme.

Calgary oilman Frank McMahon offered to put up $500,000 bond he'd finish pipeline on schedule.

Mayor Sarto Fournier, a Liberal Senator supported by Duplessis.

Lucien Croteau, the kingmaker who neglected his own vital homework.

Why Montreal Voters Fired the Reformers

by Robert Walker

Ex-mayor Drapeau. Will he bloom into Leader of the down-at-heel Provincial Liberal Party?

A LITTLE AFTER midnight, on Oct. 29, Jean Drapeau, for three years the "reform" mayor of Montreal, conceded defeat in the municipal elections.

The beaming mayor-elect, Senator Sarto Fournier, wriggled through an exhilarated mob, to mount the dais in the Hall of Honor at city hall. Hopping up and down for a better look, the crowd squealed, "Sarto! Sarto!"

Fournier was closely trailed to the platform, right into the 21-flashbulb salute, by a weary, 48-year-old, professional politician. He had a Xavier Cugat nose and mustache; his name was Lucien Croteau; his feelings could only have been called mixed. He was like an engineer who finishes the "impossible" bridge, then returns to find his own house has toppled into a ravine.

In return for rebuilding the machine that defeated Drapeau, Croteau expected to be elected from city council as chairman of the Montreal Executive Committee, a position where one may run a sizeable portion of the town.

Preoccupied with the city-wide creation of a municipal "party", Croteau forgot to clinch his own city council seat. He lost it.

Croteau this year gave Canada its first clearly defined

Mr. Montreal himself. Ex-mayor Houde who refused to run again.

Police Director Langlois was fully cleared and re-hired.

Reform policeman Plante now "On loan" to legal department.

Premier Duplessis may be next target for Drapeau.

It was a battle royal of professional politicians and produced some strange bedfellows but both factions are now temporarily headless. A city asks what happens next?

"two-party" fight in a municipal election. He organized all the anti-Drapeau elements, and called the result the Greater Montreal Rally. The name was well-suited to his chief platform plank, metropolitan government for greater Montreal.

Croteau enlisted the considerable aid of Quebec's Premier Maurice Duplessis, and his *Union Nationale* provincial government. The *Union Nationale* is quietly but savagely anti-Drapeau.

The GMR, and also the Drapeau faction, are vague about how much money went into the campaign. Reliable sources said the two camps collected and used $2,500,000 each, a staggering budget for a city election. Several Montreal contractors played cosy, with exactly the same handout for both sides.

Drapeau supporters already had a party, the Civic Action League, and it was no weakling. Little of the dewey-eyed naiveté of the amateur reformer was there. They had learned by experience the folly of firing 100 garbage men on Christmas Eve. This was a crew that knew how to advertise, an administration that had been awarding city contracts for three years.

Montreal's two-party election was unlike civil elections in the United States, where parties line up on national lines, Democrat versus Republican.

The issues and the people in Montreal were relentlessly local. Senator Fournier, for example, is a staunch member of the Montreal Liberals' Reform Club, an institution wherein Premier Duplessis wouldn't be caught bound and gagged. Yet the Duplessis government backed Fournier locally.

In an interview with SATURDAY NIGHT, Drapeau, youthful but turning bald, described the GMR this way: "For the first time, all the dirt, all the goons, all the gangs are gathered in one mob. They have the wrestlers, the gamblers, where the city can see them — poorly disguised members of the old, corrupt administration."

On the other hand, the GMR took delight in calling the Civic Action League the "Cynical Agitation League". Fournier called them "lily white hypocrites, who have let $500 million slip through their fingers in three years."

Montreal believed the GMR to the extent of electing Fournier, its mayoralty candidate, and 26 GMR councillors. But the voters also elected 33 CAL councillors.

The structure of Montreal's city council confounds

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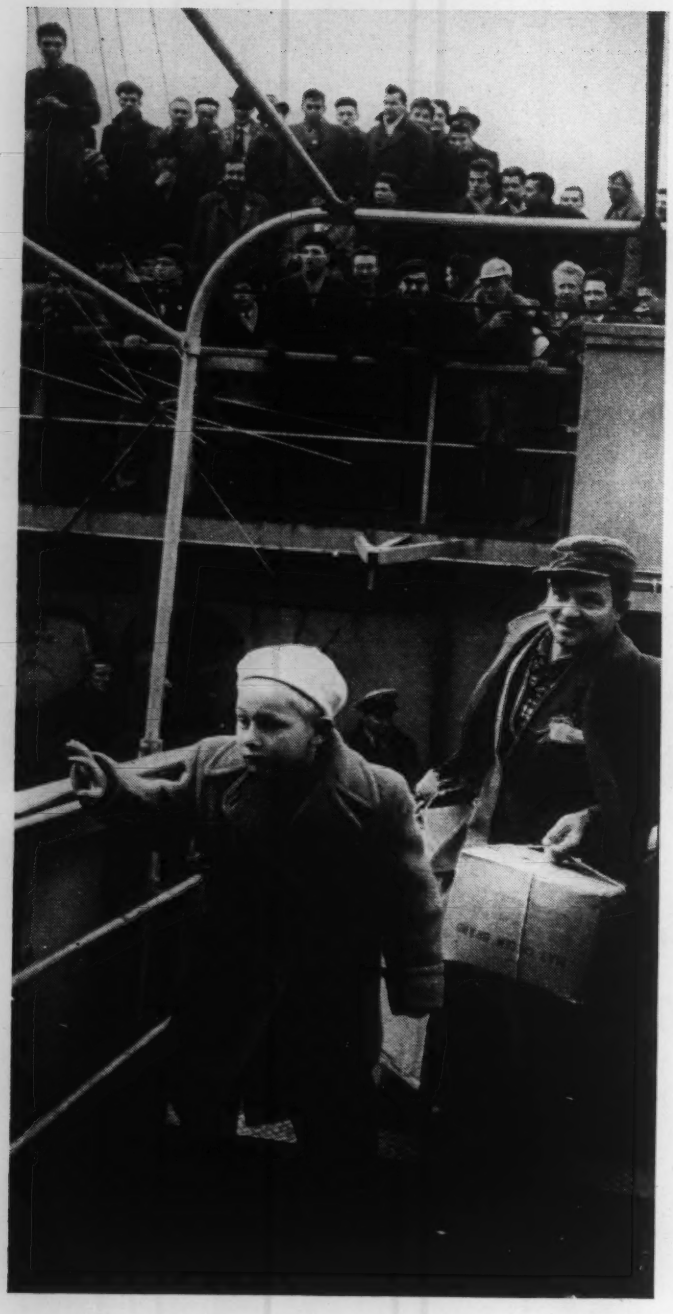


How the Immigrant Becomes a Canadian

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Hope for a bright future for their children gives all newcomers patience to accept temporary setbacks.

Here is a view from the other side—Canada and its people as seen through immigrant eyes during the long and sometimes slow progress to citizenship.

"CANADIANS SEEM to have a natural aversion to any language but their own," an immigrant authority recently pointed out to the writer.

This is a prejudice that the European immigrant, coming as he does from a polyglot continent, finds difficult to understand or estimate. "Speak English or shut up!" an exacerbated bus driver roared not long ago to a group of innocently garrulous foreign passengers. The outburst didn't draw any signs of disapproval from the other passengers. One or two even nodded in approval. When I mentioned this incident to the immigration authority he smiled rather sadly. The Canadian, he said, may have no particular interest in the foreign discussion going on about him, but he is obscurely affronted by the denial of his native right to listen in if he wants to. Free speech, he feels, should include free listening.

This point of view, when extended to public relations, puts the foreign immigrant at every possible disadvan-

As language barriers disappear, ethnic groups do too, and there is now a wider social acceptance.

Husbands and wives find greater freedom to choose between jobs but miss the social security of past.

tage. The Canadian can express himself freely and openly on the subject of the displaced person. The displaced person has no such privilege. He is like someone suddenly imprisoned in the world of the deaf and dumb with no way of making public his problems, needs, resentments or hopes. As a result, evaluations are fairly one-sided. We have every opportunity of knowing what Canadians think of the newcomers. Few of us know much about what the newcomers think of Canada or Canadians.

A study of the problem, "A Survey of the European Immigrant in the Toronto Metropolitan Area", was recently made by a group in the University of Toronto. Language, in this case was no barrier, since the interviewers were all foreign-born students who could speak to the various groups in their own tongue. The survey covered the Immigrant's relation to his job, his employers and fellow workers; to Canadians and other immigrants in this country; to social activities and to Canadian society and the Canadian way of life.

The survey was worked out in terms of both statistical and qualitative analysis, and from its findings it is possible to deduce a fairly accurate composite picture of the mid-European post-war immigrant who has come to take up a new life in Canada.

He has had better training and education than his immigrant predecessors but he has come to Canada for much the same reasons — higher wages, wider opportunities, more political and economic security. He speaks no English but figures he can pick up the language with reasonable facility. He has friends and relatives scattered about Canada and he counts on them to help in adjusting himself to the new life.

He soon finds that he has underestimated both distances and difficulties. The friends and relatives are widely scattered, and absorbed in their own special problems of integration. English turns out to be an unexpectedly intricate and baffling language. In addition, the new way of life is entirely unfamiliar. In Europe he lived under a form of protective custody, which allowed him to make few decisions for himself. His job, his rate of wages, his scale of living were all controlled by the state, his whole way of life was under close state scrutiny. In Canada he finds himself for the first time entirely on his own. He must find his food, his shelter and his society for himself. There is no one to insist that he find or hold a job or to care if he loses or changes it. He has no references, no union protection, no guarantee of employment, and no prospect of compensation for unemployment.

Matters improve temporarily when he finds his first job. It may be humbler than the work he hoped for, but the pay is higher than he expected, and he is free to find a better one at any time. On the other hand, the boss is also free to lay him off without notice. He is then thrown once more on his own resources, and with his lack of English or training in self-direction he feels woefully inadequate to the responsibility. At this stage, and until he has finally adjusted himself to the special advantages and disadvantages of the life of free enterprise, he is likely to feel that he would gladly settle for less freedom and more security.

Confidence replaces timidity.

In time his English improves and so does his ability to hold jobs or shift them on short notice. By this time, too, he has begun to estimate his Canadian co-workers. Canadian workers, he finds, are friendly and helpful and he enjoys being accepted by them on a first-name basis. The friendliness however, doesn't extend beyond the job. Canadian family life, he soon discovers, is largely self-contained and tends to centre about the television set in the evening. Since

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

Tito's performance in having the best of both worlds is a remarkable post-war political feat.

Perhaps in the limits of toleration in Tito-land may be found the least or most that the West can ever expect from any Communist society in the troubled years ahead.

Coexistence Tito-Style

by Maxwell Cohen

IF SPUTNIK I AND II have revitalized the concern of the West for its own collective safety they have not yet provided inspiration as to how to live easily with Soviet Communism. Indeed, what is now blithely referred to as "coexistence" may be turning out to be a kind of undefined international schizophrenia where men and states live on at least two or more levels of being and reality.

We are unified on this planet by just being men, by life itself. We are divided by gulfs partly created with the spade of ideology, itself a tool of war. Yet somewhere the social links between the Soviets and ourselves must be forged if organized society is to exist without the tensions and the daily threat of nuclear chaos. But how forged? What are the islands of agreement in the sea of dispute? What are the lines beyond which we will not go and what are the limits to the political and doctrinal concessions that ever may be expected of the Soviets?

These are difficult, perhaps impossible questions to explore to say nothing of providing answers. But some clues to the direction of adjustments between East and West may be found in the curious evolution of one Communist state — Yugoslavia — that since 1948 has been working both sides of the street with considerable political success and doctrinal flexibility. Perhaps in the limits of toleration in "Tito-land" may be found the least or most that the West can expect from any Communist society.

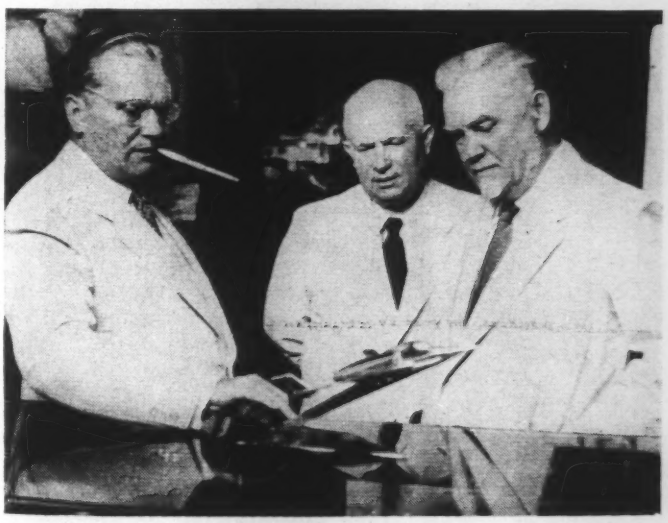
Modern Yugoslavia is the child of conflict. Established after World War I in part because of the self-determination promised to the Danubian peoples by Woodrow Wilson and the Allies, the historic components of Yugoslavia rose out of the remains of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the even earlier disappearance of imperial Turkey. Comprising Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Bosnians, Macedonians and Montenegrins, this land of the south Slavs led a poor economic existence and a bedeviled political one in the 'twenties and 'thirties.

The occupation by Germany in World War II became a binding influence in the face of a brutal enemy. When resistance began by traditional monarchists such as Mihailovitch in Serbia, and then a little later by the Partisans in Bosnia under Communist leadership, and par-

ticularly Tito, the South Slavs had new opportunities to find unity in their subjection. But Mihailovitch, fearing the Communists, allegedly allowed himself to fight the Partisans, either with or independently of the Germans, and Churchill and Roosevelt thereupon dropped him and Tito then represented the Allied cause.

As Fitzroy MacLean and others have made abundantly clear, Tito became an authentic national hero and political figure by 1944-45 partly because his Partisans were the most effective force in the Yugoslav fight against the Germans and partly because all competing political groups had been destroyed first by warfare and then by being forbidden to rise again in any of the areas under Partisan control. Moreover, the Russian contribution to the liberation of Yugoslavia had been negligible and the local Partisans, as Communists, stood to gain a full political inheritance as the fruits of Allied victory.

From 1945 to 1948 Tito and his colleagues tried not only to be good Marxists, which undoubtedly they were, but to be willing members of the Soviet system. Russian technicians—police, army, administration and industry—flooded Belgrade, Zagreb and the countryside. Marxism-Leninism and its Stalinist extensions became general guides to national policy. Externally, the Yugoslavs fitted into the Russian designs for the patterns of cold war already in evidence by 1946. In Trieste, in the truculent posture which led them to fire on American planes, in their unity with Albania and Bulgaria to help foment civil war in Greece, the portrait of Tito and his state in these early post-war years was, on the outside, a repli-



And everything is still just fine with K and B.

ca of the other satellites now forming as buffer and border empire to Stalin's Russia.

There was, however, a very significant difference between Yugoslavia and, say, Rumania or Bulgaria. The latter had been occupied by Russian troops as they swarmed in when the German armies retreated or collapsed in 1944-45. In Yugoslavia, by contrast, the homegrown liberation accentuated the traditional sensitivity of the Yugoslavs to any intrusions from the outside.

At the same time Stalin's satellite economic policy was to delay any too rapid industrialization where these areas were effective producers of primary products for Russian machines and cities. By 1948-9 Yugoslavia's disillusion with U.S.S.R. leadership had become deep enough to have Tito send the Russians packing since every Russian expert was an instrument of Kremlin control. By then "Titoism" had become a greater enemy to the Kremlin than the West itself, for to the Marxist monolith heresy was more threatening than outright disbelief. By 1952 the "new" road to socialism led to a massive attempt at decentralization in the management of the state or socially-owned enterprises, to radical experiments with local self-government and to an increasing flexibility in the attitude of the regime toward its former

Dulles extends U.S. economic aid by the million.

"enemies", the educated classes, and in the exercise of its police power in general.

Capital assistance from the U.S.S.R., having terminated in 1948, Yugoslavia turned to the West and with great success acquired new respectability and fresh sources of economic aid. Tourism was encouraged and its Adriatic coasts from Riejke to Dubrovnic knew again the babble of western tongues and the ring of hard currencies. Then in 1955 came the crow-eating performances of Krushchev and Bulganin, aimed at restoring the unity of the communist world, with their celebrated visit to Belgrade to open the door for a post-Stalin adjustment of Yugoslavia toward the Soviets.

Tito's performance in continuing to be his own kind of Marxist and dictator and having the best of both worlds and their economic and other assistance, must be adjudged one of the more remarkable political successes of any post-war leader. It is estimated that by 1957 he had received something of the order of $1.5 billions of assistance from the West and about $500 millions from the U.S.S.R. More important, the denigration of Stalinism — with particular reference to Yugoslavia — meant the acceptance of Tito's doctrinal claim that there were "different roads to socialism", each of which might have its own validity. The monolithic universal demands of Moscow were to yield to the polycentric claims of Belgrade and perhaps Peiping. Between the slogans "different roads to socialism" and "active and peaceful co-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

Travel

Town crier brings 17th century atmosphere to King's Parade, old town of St. George.

This sweeping aerial view shows Hamilton, the capital city, to advantage. In the centre is the Cathedral and at top of picture, parish of Somerset.

Bermuda: Holiday

Mid-Ocean Islands provide ideal climate for comfort.

Bicycles are still popular and visitors find many small-boat shelters, such as Pitt's Bay.

Bermuda buildings are made from blocks quarried from limestone, sawed into required dimensions.

White's Island, home of the Sailboat Club and directly behind, Albuoy's Point, site of Royal Bermuda Yacht Club.

Visitors take a trip to the coral reefs and then dive a dozen feet below the surface to the world of fascinating fish and fabulous sea creatures.

Travel

From the tower of the Cathedral, the view as the Queen of Bermuda heads out of harbor.

Favorite of Canadians

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BERMUDA is 1,019 miles from Montreal, 1,077 from Toronto, 753 from New York.

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COST: By air from Toronto: $131.60 return; from New York, $99.00 via Pan-Am, Eastern and American airlines. B.O.A.C. slightly higher. By ship, $125 up.

ACCOMMODATION: Hotels, guest homes, cottage colonies. Hotel rates from $6 to $22 a day single person; $6.50 to $25 per day per person double. Cottages for four persons, $20 per day. Hotel suites for

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

Gombey Dancers, a Bermuda specialty, parade in the streets on the holidays.

Famous shops along Front Street, Hamilton, are a visitor's delight. Note that the rule of the road is to "keep left" for all traffic.

15 Best Bets In a Wobbly Market

by Bruce Wallace

TO THE CASUAL observer, the stock market looks wobbly and uncertain. To professional investors it looks healthier — and more profitable — than at any time in recent years.

This is why: In past months the market has recorded one of the sharpest declines in history. In many cases prices were carried below any level justified by earnings — uraniums, base metals and western oils are examples. "Weak" investors — those with scant financial resources and short-term buyers — were squeezed out of the market. In many areas, the market dropped to its basic support of institutional buying.

In the background were rising business costs and shrinking profit margins. In the U.S., administration officials were cutting government spending. Unemployment was rising as industry cut back.

But the beep of Russia's earth satellite has changed the picture.

For western industry it means a massive technological offensive to overtake Russia's lead in rocketry and space navigation. The immediate effects will be new government spending programs, stepped-up industrial activity and more emphasis on basic scientific research. The longer range results will include new industries, new products and new markets.

For investors, it will mean new chances for profits.

But the profits won't be automatic and not every stock is apt to benefit. The big companies will benefit first and the big companies with facilities for research and development will benefit most.

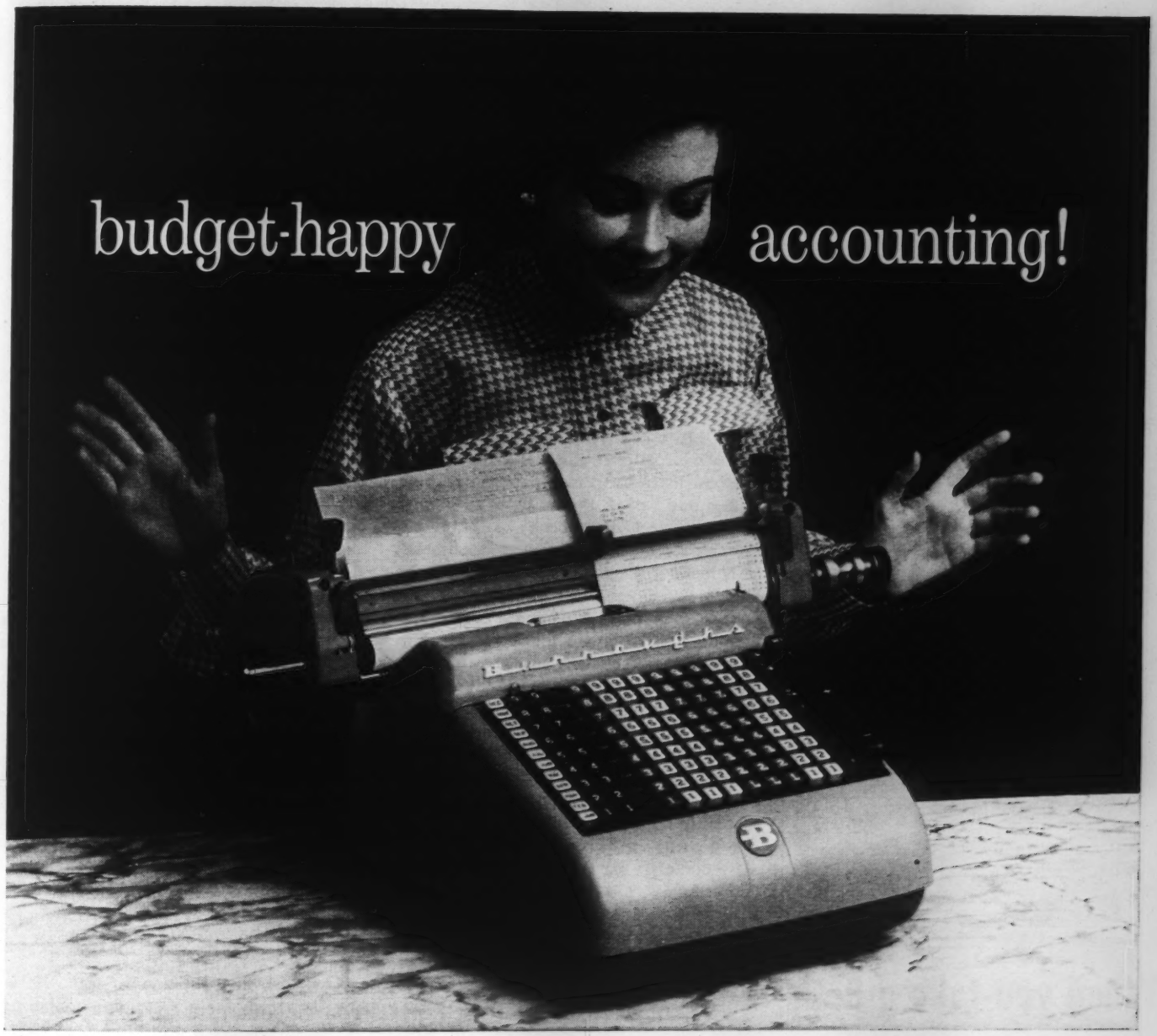
What investors should look for are situations with the promise of making lively news which can spark market interest. There are prospects in most market groups. Some are selling for as much as 80% of their all-time high and some for as little as 50%. But one word of caution: don't look for a stock to shoot skyward just because it once was a winner.

Metal is never long out of the news because of its economic importance and because of periodic rushes of prospectors to new mining camps. The metal industry pays about one-fifth of the dividends distributed by public companies and the percentage will go up as new production and new minerals start to pay dividends.

Biggest factor in the metal industry is International Nickel, a 14.6 million-share company, which sold up to 111 in 1957 and has since dipped to 63¾, thereby lopping some $700 million from its market capitalization. Inco went places on the mar-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 37

	Recent Price	Indicated Dividend	Yield %	1956 Per Share Earnings	1957 High	1957 Low
METALS						
Int. Nickel	72	3.75	5.20	$6.47	111	63¾
Noranda Mines	38	2.00	5.30	4.15	57½	33
UTILITIES						
Bell Telephone	39	2.00	5.13	2.25	46½	35⅝
B.C. Power	36½	1.40	3.83	2.34	53	33¼
NATURAL GAS						
Consumers Gas	27	0.80	2.96	0.82	41	25
Union Gas	57	1.60	2.80	2.87	83	51½
MANUFACTURING						
Massey-Harris-Ferguson	6	0.40	6.66	0.22	7½	5⅞
Moore Corp.	56	2.00	3.60	4.41	71	58
Steel of Canada	48	1.90	4.00	5.25	73	44
BANKS						
Royal Bank of Canada	59	2.10	3.55	2.48	77	55
MERCHANDISING						
Simpson's	16	0.50	3.12	1.12	20¾	14⅝
OILS						
Imperial Oil	38½	0.60	1.60	2.20	60	35½
Canadian Oil	26	0.80	3.07	1.80	39½	24
PAPER						
Abitibi	25	1.70	6.80	3.56	35½	22¼
Powell River	33	1.80	5.45	2.60	46½	30½



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The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Men of Power

THE CONVENTION of screen biography is so well established by this time that most of us have learned to take a fairly skeptical view of it. Actors, adapters, directors, and period experts have each taken a hand, conjecture and invention have been fitted into the occasional gaps, and the camera has laid its transfiguring patina over both subject and period. By the time the biographical subject has been skilfully put through the wringer of screen "treatment" he is lucky if he emerges as anything more than a two-dimensional shadow.

Thus even the most famous screen-biographies fail to create much historical illusion, for personality and the past are beyond recapture by the most skilful actor or devout biographer. At best, they create the sort of confused mental transfer that turned Henry VIII, Disraeli, and Abraham Lincoln into Charles Laughton, George Arliss and Raymond Massey respectively, for a whole generation of movie-goers.

By contrast, the new form of biography adopted by television takes its story straight out of the records and makes little or no attempt to polish or manipulate it. Its subjects, the Men of Power in our century — Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, Mohandas Gandhi—play themselves against the backgrounds of huge events they helped to shape. The films are tattered and jerky, the catch-as-catch-can photography is pieced out with pictures from family albums, the stories follow the familiar chronological order of events. But the figures that emerge are full-bodied and vivid enough to turn the screen into a window on living history.

The Churchill film, *Man of the Century* was chosen to lead off the new Twentieth Century series of biography. It was the obvious choice, but it will be difficult to top it in the films that follow, since few men in this or any other century have led lives of such continuous and resounding drama. By contrast to this resplendent study, the story of Gandhi seemed, on the surface at least, rather slight and fragmentary. The larger part of Gandhi's influence and significance existed and survived in the soul of India itself, beyond the range of any camera, and it is probable that no man of power in this century left behind him a more meagre library of photographic reference.

The film included some early portraits, a description (largely narrative) of his famous march to the sea, a few hurried glimpses of his last visit to London. The remainder was pieced together with the reminiscences of friends, associates and followers. With all these handicaps, however, the film still managed at moments to be superbly effective—particularly in its conclusion, which left his spiritual achievements to the records and mutely reviewed the worldly possessions that survived him —a bowl, the familiar horn-rimmed glasses, a dollar watch.

The Roosevelt biography on the other hand was so crowded with records that the work of screen biography was largely a matter of assessing and assembling. There was, however, a good deal of background editorializing, much of it redundant, since the pictures themselves revealed everything one needed to know about the curiously paradoxical central figure, the man whose charm and intuition were legendary, and who failed to charm, or even estimate, Marshal Stalin at Yalta. Future film-essays, employing the same technique, will deal with Mussolini, the Windsors, and the Nuremberg trials.

The $64,000 Question appears to be bogging down more and more under the weight of too much money and too heavy a load of unrelated erudition. As a result, the producers are making use of an inceasingly dreary series of gimmicks to stimulate audience-interest. These diversions can't alter the original form, which offers both the advantages and disadvantages of the daytime serial. You are asked to follow the fortunes of a group of characters as they struggle dizzily towards the next plateau or fall flat on their faces. This can be moderately interesting if you watch the program faithfully. It is deadly dull if you happen on the program while some earnest pedant is struggling in the isolation booth with, say, the etymology of family names.

As one observer put it, after watching a minor crisis over an historic Biblical reference, "Well, it's a hell of a way to sell face powder." Actually there is a good deal more entertainment to be found in such a quiz-show as *Front Page Challenge*, with its modest awards, its brisk handling of familiar if elusive information and its weekly parade of fresh and usually cheerful faces.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

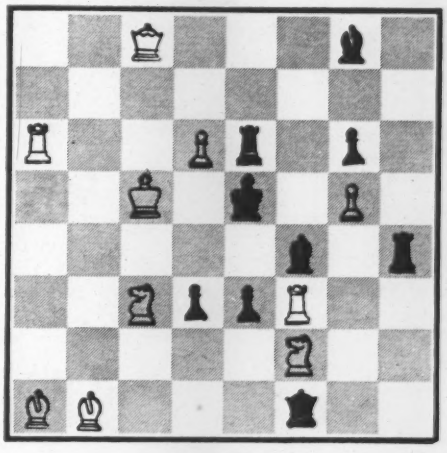
One of Scotland's important contributions to chess came through native son David Forsyth, who evolved the very economical method of recording a position known as the Forsyth notation. Starting with the top rank of the board, (i.e. Black's back rank), the initial letters of the pieces are marked down from left to right, with the vacant squares indicated by a numeral. The end of each rank is noted by either a semi-colon or a sloping stroke. The White pieces are represented by capitals and the Black by small letters. N or Kt is used for Knight.

Problem diagram No. 180 would read in Forsyth: 2Q3b1; 8; R2Pr1p1; 2K1k1P1; 5b1r; 2NppR2; 5N2; BB3q2.

Here is another by the same outstanding Scottish composer (No. 180A). KQ3-B2/ 8/ plKT5/ 8/ 3KT4/ qlR2R2/ kP6/ rkt6. White mates in two. (8+5)

Solution of Problem No. 179 (Verbeek). Key, 1.Q-B3.

Problem No. 180, by N. A. Macleod. White mates in two. (10+9)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

MIKE SAT DOWN and started shuffling the cards. "What stakes?" he asked.

"Let's make it a real gamble," Steve replied, putting a heap of bills and coins on the table before him. "The first game the loser pays one cent, the second two cents, and so on: double up each time."

"Okay," laughed Mike, checking his cash. "But I've got only six dollars and one cent, and I'm not playing more than ten games anyway."

So they started, and game followed game until at last Mike stood up. "That's my last cent I've just paid you," he announced, "but I'll have my revenge next week."

It isn't everyone who knows when to stop! But how many games had they played, and which did Mike win? (62)

Answer on Page 44.

Set-Up for a Set-To

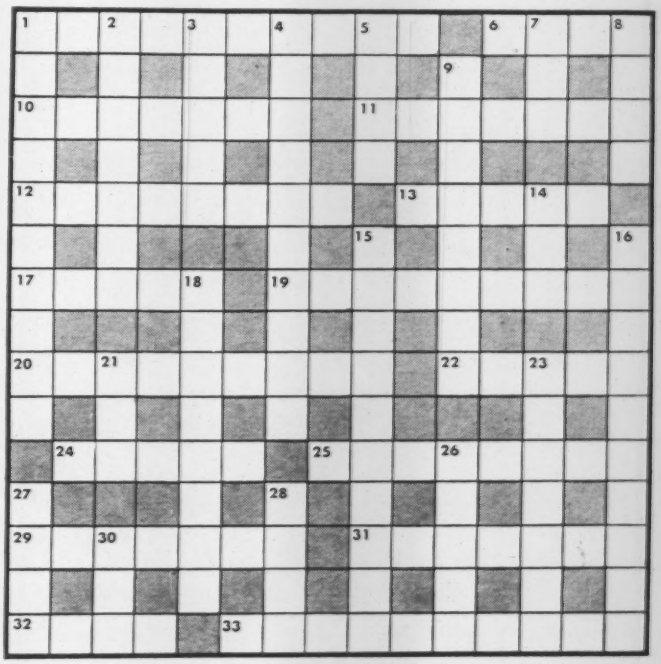
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Light and shade at the game. (6, 4)
6 Sounds unable to be a philosopher. (4)
10 It's a bad omen to be wrong in the head. (7)
11. He's tucked into a salad dinner provided, perhaps, by one of the 26. (7)
12 " . . . . . in women, not their beauteous looks, Shall win my love". (Taming of the Shrew) (8)
13 See 27
17 The lady is a heel? Ah, no! She's changed. (5)
19 The life of Walt Disney? (9)
20 Ceremony one can master, strange though it be. (9)
22 Bares the blade? (5)
24 It helps me remember there's a cereal I must get in. (5)
25 Does a tern have a pang about getting in this state? (8)
29 It's little work to newspaper men. (7)
31 What makes an ant tick? Nail it, and see. (3-4)
32 Yet to do this helps make Perry Como peculiarly attractive.
33 It's near. Go to it, diplomat! (10) (4)

DOWN

1 Does this mean there's nothing in poetry? (5, 5)
2 Orders to send tin. (7)
3 There's something intoxicating about the morning for this urchin. (5)
4 These pictures indicate that all painters don't share the same views. (10)
5 This may have dampened more than the ardor of the castle's besiegers. (4)
7 See 27.
8 It's a change for 6 to be useful in war. (4)
9 Vessels suitable for pink teas? (8)
14 The King or I? (3)
15 A little color goes to this painter's head. (10)
16 You may rest assured he'll let you down gently, though he charges stiff prices. (10)
18 He gives the password, as it were. (8)
21 Go after it for freight. (3)
23 Barn bat that went around an old duchy. (7)
26 See 11. (5)
27, 7, 13. Accommodation necessary for a directors' meeting?
28 By the sound of it I'll land on the water. (4) (4, 3, 5)
30 Father, a drink or I'll burst! (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Gales of laughter
9 Porpoise
10 Runyon
11 Rely
12 Isaac
13 Idem
14 Compared
17 Extras
19 Absorb
21 Seafarer
23 Omit
25 Limes
26 See 26D
28 Curate
29 Tendance
30 Chinese checkers

DOWN

2 Atone
3 Empty
4 Olivier
5 Leeward
6 Utricle
7 Henrietta
8 Evoke
15 Orb
16 Pool train
18 Ale
20 Bullets
21 Semitic
22 Absence
24 Mouth
26, 26A. Blackbird
27 Racer

(429)

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LAURENTIAN 2-DOOR SPORT COUPE

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It's a revolution on wheels—boldly planned from the very beginning as a Golden Anniversary showpiece for Pontiac and General Motors.

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There are more of course, new engines, new transmission, new styling. And we haven't even touched on the unbelievable luxury of the new color matched fabrics and fittings you'll find even in the lowest priced models. But you'll want to see for yourself—for no car in history ever left today so far behind!

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Tri-Power Carburetion

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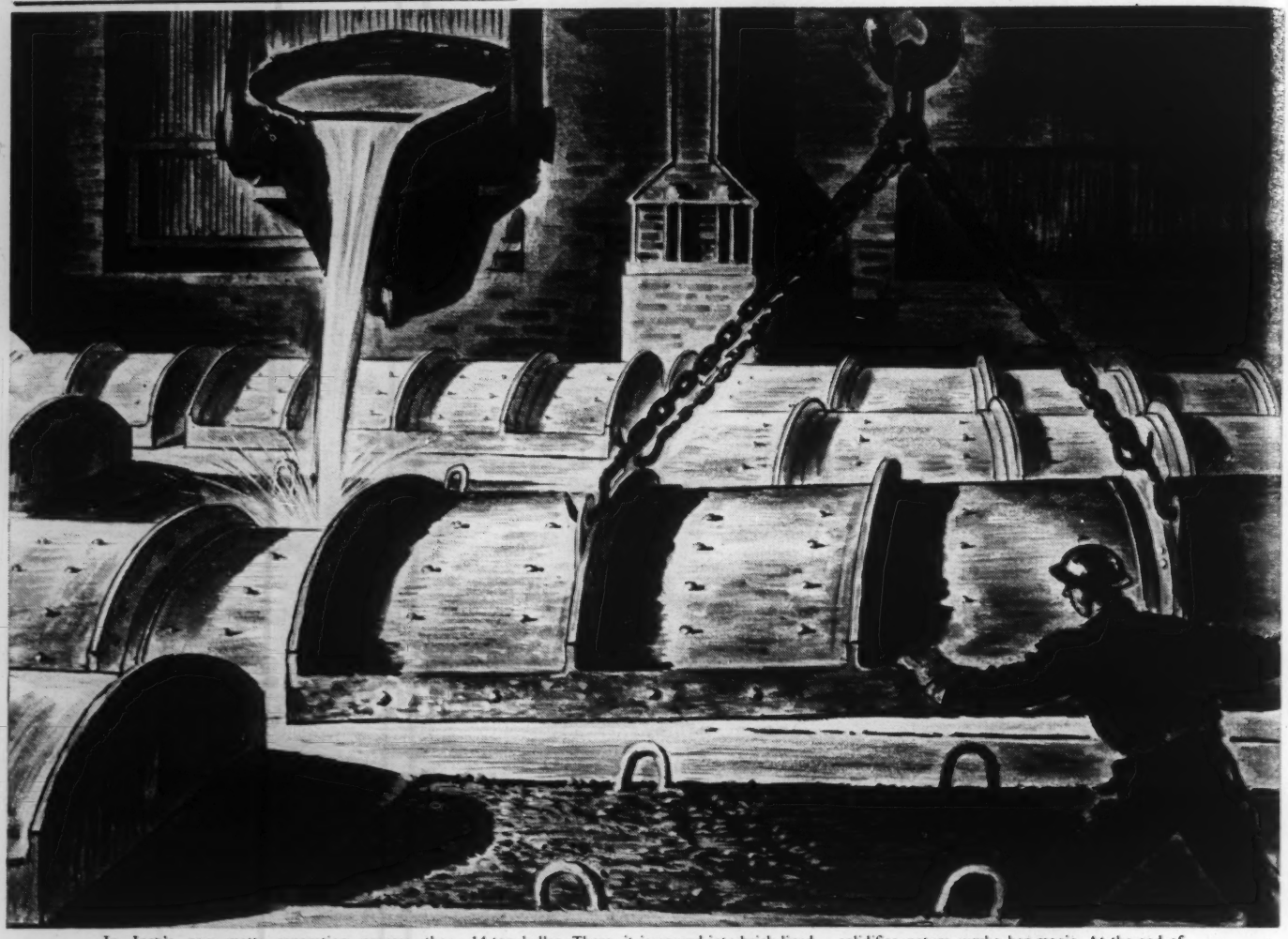

In Inco's new matte separation process, the molten matte comes from huge Bessemer converters to the casting and cooling building in 14-ton ladles. There, it is poured into brick-lined cooling moulds and covered with insulated steel hoods. During the cooling period, while the matte solidifies, nature works her magic. At the end of the controlled cooling cycle, the nickel and copper sulphides have each formed into separate crystals.

Inco Research solves the "riddle of the rock"

New method developed for separating nickel and copper in Sudbury ores

The "riddle of the rock"—how to separate nickel and copper when they are both present in the same ore—had plagued mankind for centuries. It confounded early attempts to produce copper from the ores mined near Sudbury, Ontario.

The Orford process of separating nickel and copper helped put the Canadian nickel industry on its feet and served it well for many years.

Recently Inco developed a new and better method of separating the nickel and copper present in the Sudbury ores. After careful study, involving hundreds of laboratory experiments and a long period of pilot plant operation, Inco research found a way to put nature to work solving the "riddle of the rock".

Inco metallurgists discovered how to cool molten matte under carefully controlled conditions so that the copper and nickel sulphides form into independent crystals which can be separated by conventional means.

The new matte separation process is another example of the way Inco research is finding better ways to find, mine, smelt and refine Canada's great store of mineral wealth.

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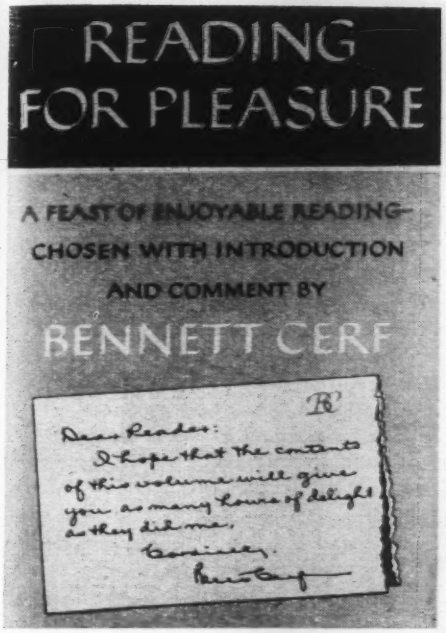
Books

by Robertson Davies



Jacket Design

Industrious Anthologists

"Curiosity is one of the foundation stones of civilization—about one's fellow creatures a sign of healthy sanity, though not always of high character."

WHY DOES ANYBODY trouble to make an anthology? In the days of the earliest anthologies of which we have record, the explanation was easy; it was a time of manuscript libraries, and the Greek or Roman who had the means and taste had only to secure enough vellum, and a slave-secretary with a pleasing script, and he was ready to make a collection of the poems which best pleased him. It was his alone, and his selection of the contents was a minor, sometimes exquisite, act of discrimination. But the modern anthologist is a different fellow with a different purpose; he collects other men's flowers in order to sell his arrangement.

In presenting his collection to the public he does not stress this side of his work; he likes us to think of him as a bookish chap who wants to share his pleasure with us, and who is offering us some of the riches which he has accumulated from his reading. But there can be few authors who have not had some experience of the mechanics of anthologising: the letter which comes first, expressing a friendly admiration of the writer's work, and asking for permission to include a piece of it in the forthcoming anthology; the next letter which says ruefully (for we bookish chaps are all terribly rueful about money, which we don't understand) that payment will be very small, because the rapacity of the publishers, printers and bookbinders leaves little for the writers: the third letter which says, first, that the book will not be complete without your piece, and second, that you will look an awful fool and second-rater if the book comes out without your piece. And so on, for many further letters, none of which mentions that the anthologist is going to draw any royalties the book produces, and that he wants your work as cheap as he can get it, in order to make money for himself. If the modern anthologist is Greek in spirit, he is unquestionably modern Greek in his business attitude.

Perhaps this is a churlish introduction to three anthologies which I have enjoyed. Bennett Cerf's *Reading for Pleasure* is a compilation which the jacket describes as 'a feast of enjoyable reading'. Certainly there will be a few things in it which will bring pleasure to any of its readers; I cannot conceive of anybody liking it all. I was delighted with "In Defense of Octopuses" by Gilbert C. Klingel, and happy to find that Max Beerbohm's "The Dreadful Dragon of Hay Hill" (which has never to my knowledge been reprinted except in that master's own works) is here included.

But can there really be people who want to read "The Bar Sinister" by Richard Harding Davis? There must be sentimentalists of that breed, for Mr. Cerf is a very shrewd judge of public taste, and he has reprinted it once again. The same people, I judge, will like Harlan Miller's "Apology at Bed Time", which I can only describe in a phrase used by Sean O'Casey for the work of Graham Green — "a snot-sodden whine". But the fine things in the book outnumber the poor ones about four to one, which is good scoring.

Mr. Cerf has had the excellent idea of presenting pieces of writing which are sharply contrasted, or which are complementary, calling them "companion pieces". The most remarkable, to my mind, is his linking of Thomas Wolfe's "Faust and Helen" sequence from *Of Time and The River* and "Eugene" by Aline Bernstein; here the man and the woman have described their love for each other in fiction which is rooted in fact, and the effect of reading the two accounts in succession is deeply moving. I wish Mr. Cerf could have done this sort of thing more often, but undoubtedly he was wise not to attempt a whole book on this plan. He has been content to succeed splendidly a few times, and not to flog a good idea to death. His anthology will undoubtedly sell readily, and it deserves success. He has brought a degree of ingenuity and editorial skill to the anthologist's task which commands admiration.

The same sort of praise fits *A Treasury of the World's Great Diaries*, edited by Philip Dunaway and Mel Evans. It is a first-class bedside book, packed with good things. There are people who do not like reading diaries, just as there are people (a majority) who do not like reading plays. But there is something about a diary which pleases the snooper in us all. And where would the world be without snoopers? A very eminent psychiatrist once told me that curiosity is one of the foundation stones of civilization, and that curiosity about one's fellow-creatures is a sign of healthy sanity, though not always of high character. But apart from the joys of snooping, a diary holds us because it tells about the raw material of life—the daily round, the common task; I have never read a completely dull diary.

We should beware, however, of thinking that a diary is really a wholly trustworthy guide to the writer's mind. The simple diarist rarely writes well enough to reveal much of himself; the sophisticated diarist presents himself from an angle which may be foolishly flattering (Boswell) or self-depreciatory (Pepys). Boswell was a bounder of genius, and we cannot accept him at his own valuation: Pepys was an administrator of genius, and a man of great courage, but we do not learn these things from his

Leading Gift Books

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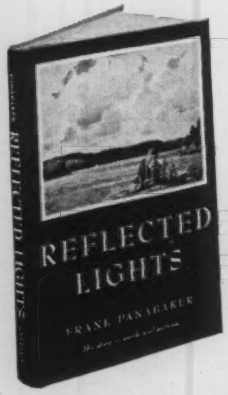
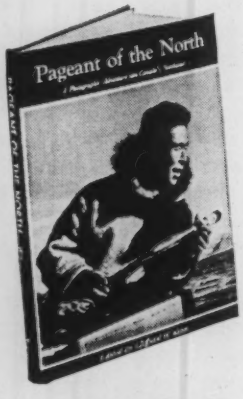
By Joan Walker, author of *Pardon My Parka*. Winner of the Ryerson Fiction Award. A novel of Veronica, an English girl, who marries Louis, a French Canadian. $3.75.



REFLECTED LIGHTS

By Frank Panabaker. Reminiscences by one of Canada's leading artists, together with reproductions of his paintings in full colour and in black and white. An ideal gift book. $5.00.



PAGEANT OF THE NORTH

Edited by Clifford Wilson. Striking photographs of the Canadian North. A beautiful gift book. Ideal for sending overseas, to the United States and to friends in Canada. $5.50.

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diary. The most impressive thing about Sir Walter Scott, to modern eyes, was not his literary skill, but his probity and chivalrous high principle; he does not mention these things in his diary, because they were in grain, and because he was too great a gentleman to indulge in self-praise, even in the privacy of a journal. The likelihood is that he was not consciously aware of what was best in himself. Who is?

The question must arise, sometimes, about the privacy of these documents. I find it hard to believe that anyone ever writes a diary without the notion that, at some time, it will be read by eyes other than his own. Anne Frank's eloquent and pitiful diary *may* have been so written, though I have my doubts even there. But men of the worldly consequence of Arnold Bennett, Stendahl, Emerson, Wesley, Henry James and Inge—could they have been so deluded in this, when they were so acute about other things? I do not suggest that they wrote less honestly on this account, but only that they knew that some day, somebody would read their careful pages. Perhaps W.N.P. Barbellion hoped that his diary would bring him the recognition which was so cruelly denied his scientific gifts. Perhaps even that modest, sweet-natured man, Francis Kilvert, was not without hope of readers.

Whatever the truth of this matter, they are read now, and some of them are loved for what they wrote. This anthology is as full of good things as a fruit cake, and I recommend it as a Christmas gift.

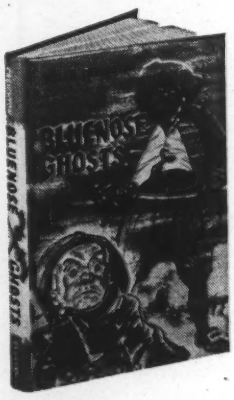
There remains *The Romantic Reader*, in which Howard E. Hugo makes a selection from the poetry, fiction, criticism and biography of the period between 1770 and 1848, written by those English, French, German and American writers who best expressed the mood, the climate of feeling, which we call romantic. My own belief is that of Stendahl—all great writers were romantics in their own day; which is perhaps to say that they came upon their contemporaries with the energy and novelty which are vital to romanticism. But very roughly we may say that the romantic attitude is concerned with what men aspire to, and the classical attitude concentrates upon what they have, in fact, achieved. This anthology gives us a fine, sweeping prospect of the romantic landscape, and a noble outlook it is. To paraphrase a celebrated dictum, we are all romantics when we feel, and hope to be classicists when we think.

Reading for Pleasure, edited by Bennett Cerf—pp. 740, with biographical notes & index—*Musson—$5.95.*

A Treasury of The World's Great Diaries, edited by Philip Dunway & Mel Evans—pp. 586—*Doubleday—$4.50.*

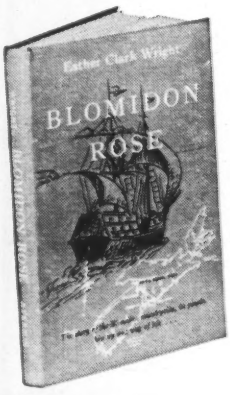
The Romantic Reader, edited by Howard E. Hugo—pp. 621—*Macmillan—$5.75.*

Leading Gift Books



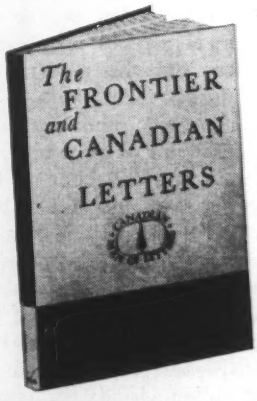
BLUENOSE GHOSTS

By Helen Creighton. A wonderful collection of stories that Nova Scotians tell when long shadows haunt home and countryside. $4.00.



BLOMIDON ROSE

By Esther Clark Wright. The story of the Blomidon countryside, Nova Scotia, its people, history and way of life. A delightful account of a community. $4.00.



THE FRONTIER AND CANADIAN LETTERS

By Wilfrid Eggleston. The author examines the main events of Canadian letters from frontier days, to the present. $3.75.

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Tycoon Triumphant

Atlas Shrugged, by Ayn Rand — 1168 pp.—*Random House—$6.95*

THE VEIN of paranoid romance which Miss Rand explored in *The Fountainhead* is given a thorough workout in this jumbo tale of Big Business Triumphant. Miss Rand adores important businessmen, and thinks they are not merely important, but the only important people in the world.

Her tale is cast in the future, when government interference with business has brought the U.S.A. to its knees, and the other nations of the world to pauperism. A genius named John Galt has organized a strike of all the clever men—meaning the tycoons—and the country is falling apart without them. A girl named Dagny Taggart, who is a great railroad executive as well as an infinitely desirable woman, finds Galt, and persuades him to come back to the world for the world's good. He does so, on his own terms.

Any adequate indication of the quality of this immensely long fascist pipe-dream is impossible in a short review; it must suffice to say that the author's utter lack of humor gives her book a certain horrible fascination, and the scope of her delusion somewhat conceals the squalor of her moral values. Perhaps it should be pointed out, however, that the shackles which modern welfare states put on the ambitions of adventurous men will certainly provoke more protests like this one, for men of business are not so capable as artists of accommodating themselves to the whims of their rulers. S. M.

Spiritual Problem

The Called And The Chosen, by Monica Baldwin—pp. 357—*Hamish Hamilton—$3.50.*

THE AUTHOR of the autobiography *I Leap Over The Wall* here re-works her experience as an enclosed nun; this novel is cast in the form of a diary, kept by Sister Ursula, an aristocratic English girl who cannot, in her spiritual life, forget the beautiful country house of her childhood. This attachment to a worldly object stands in the way of her spiritual development, until at last her convent inherits her family home. Then her problem is solved, for the convent breaks up the house and sells everything of value or beauty in it, thus getting back for the Church what Henry VIII took from it; this second spoliation makes it possible for Sister Ursula to be reunited with her God. However, in 1941 she decides to leave her convent, even as Monica Baldwin did.

This is a successful novel on a spiritual theme, well and tactfully written, and avoiding the cloying sweetness which is the fault of so much work in this genre. It provokes comparison with *The Nun's Story,* and survives it well. B.E.N.

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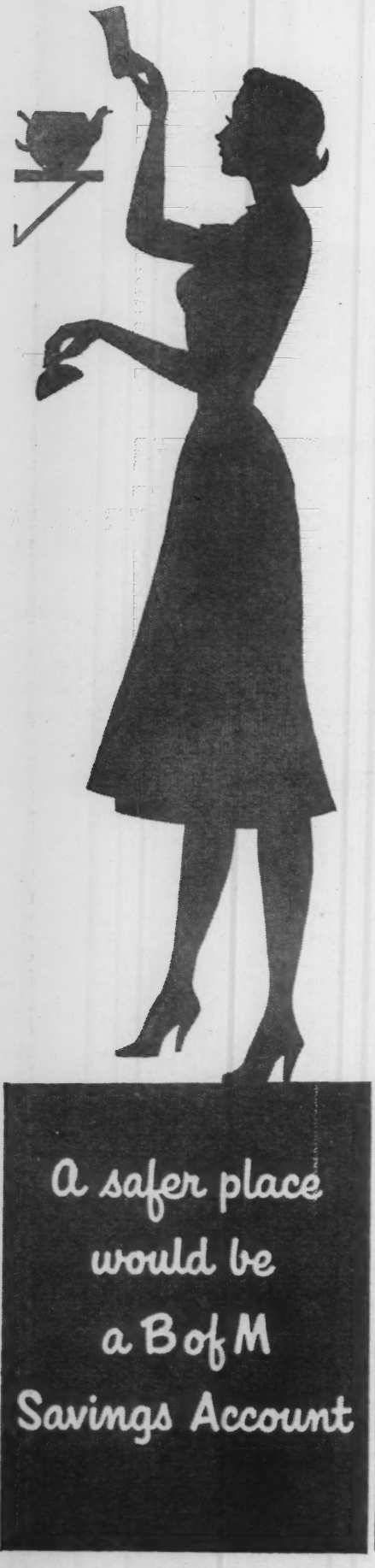


Gold & Dross

A mining-industrial stock—Supplying the railway industry—A uranium in the deep freezer—Making pigeon pie.

Dominion Magnesium

Could you recommend Dominion Magnesium?—V.R., Kingston.

The recent recession in security prices carried Dominion Magnesium down to a realistic level, although it remains in the category of speculative ventures. Net working capital at the end of 1956 was $3.8 million and with less than 500,000 shares of stock outstanding the shares have a quick asset value of upwards of $7.50 each. This figure, it should be noted, is subject to any modification in working capital this year.

The company's history has been spotty as regards earnings. Civilian markets for magnesium in Canada are taking considerable development but the long-term outlook is good. The world sees different ages of metals. We have seen the iron age, the copper era, lead and zinc have been in the limelight. Now, we seem to be moving into the age of light metals. The applicability of aluminum—a light metal—to many products is paving the way for the industrial use of magnesium with its unique lightness and other qualities.

It may come strange to some that Dominion Magnesium is rated as a mining enterprise rather than an industrial one and pays mining taxes. This is because its basic raw material is dolomite extracted from a deposit adjacent to its metal plant in the Ottawa Valley. It utilizes the Pidgeon ferro-silicon process of metal making, resulting in a product of exceptionally high purity.

Canadian Bronze

How does Canadian Bronze look to you? R.N., Halifax.

Canadian Bronze is one of a type of more or less inactive securities which periodically offer the watchful investor an opportunity to buy into a specialty situation on an attractive basis. Earnings improved slightly last year after three years on the down grade. The market price, of course, takes into account the fluctuating nature of the company's business. This is based on the railway industry, to which it supplies bearings. It is operating in a field in which new products are competing for markets but it in turn has the opportunity to develop new lines for the profitable employment of its plant. In the meantime, earnings have been good in relation to market capitalization, and the same comment might be made about liquid position.

Pater Uranium

Has Pater Uranium Mines any standing? —P.E., Winnipeg.

Directors of Pater have decided to put the company's property near Spragge, Ont. back into the deep freezer for the time being. The latest round of work extended the ore reserves and indicated the amenability of the ore to concentration by flotation but operation on the scale permitted by known reserves was not estimated to be productive of sufficient profit at existing copper prices to amortize the capital expenditures over a reasonable period.

Revised ore reserve figures place them at 1,049,000 tons, average undiluted grade 2.07 per cent copper plus a cobalt content of about 0.14 per cent which might be recoverable after more metallurgical research.

Giant Yellowknife

Will Giant Yellowknife do any better now with some signs of easement of labor costs and perhaps lower supply prices? How does it stack up as an investment?— M.J., Montreal.

The first ingredient required for a pigeon pie is one dead pigeon. Missing from your reasoning is a dead pigeon in the shape of signs of easier labor and supply costs. While economic forces have latterly suggested some deceleration of the pace of business plus some unemployment, it does not follow that the prices of man hours or commodities are going to decline. In fact, economists are still trying to guess-timate the probable effect of a combination of inflationary prices and some shrinkage of confidence on the future of business. In the past adverse sentiment has gone hand in hand with falling prices but the extent to which in-

flation is a built-in feature of the modern economy suggests that past experience may be partly disregarded.

Getting back to Giant, this is a good firm, one which is mining ore reserves whose dimensions are quite in keeping with its name. Grade is rich but costs are high—as a result of the mine's remote location. While operating results naturally reflect these high costs, the important thing to note is that profits are still attractive enough to keep the operation going and that known ore reserves will sustain the present rate of extraction for many years. The possibility of additions to existing ore reserves below the relatively shallow depth of 1,250 feet to which they are now calculated and on untested parts of the property should not be dismissed.

A peculiar feature of investor psychology is that many investors will toss money into wildcat exploration projects based on "greener" moose pasture and overlook established mines which can be expected to find more ore as a matter of course. Projects in this class, such as Giant, also offer the additional attraction of established earnings out of which to pay the stockholder some return on his money while he is waiting for something spectacular to happen. If it doesn't happen, he has still had profitable employment and a fair run for his money.

Atlas Steels

Can you recommend Atlas Steels for a turn in the market?—G.H., St. Catharines.

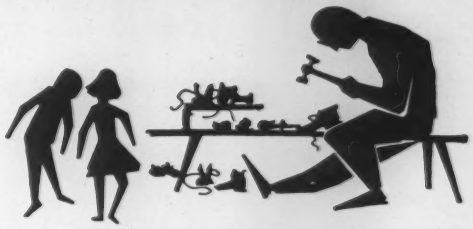
It is not the practice of these columns to act as a tipster. No one can predict what market valuation the public will put on any given situation, or how epidemic optimism and speculation will become.

Atlas Steels is a highly successful company and one for which further growth can be anticipated as the economy expands, the country grows and the standards of living rise. At the same time it is in a cyclical industry as evidenced by the fluctuations in its earnings this year.

The company's net income for the third quarter fell to $168,400 or 16 cents a share from $750,000 or 87 cents a share in the same 1956 period. Sales declined to $8,644,000 from $10,000,000. Per share earnings are based on 7,080,600 shares outstanding this year and on 859,470 a year earlier.

Net income for the first nine months this year was down to $1,747,000 or $1.62 a share from $2,925,850 or $3.40 a share in the same 1956 period. Sales in the nine months, however, rose to $33,246,000 from $31,580,653.

The expected reduction in level of operations during the vacation period was greater than anticipated, H. George De Young, president, says. Sales in the second quarter of 1957 were $11,870,000 and



The Cobbler's Children...

Remember the cobbler who hadn't time to mend his children's shoes? Some people find themselves in a similar position with their investments. Busy at work, they haven't time to attend to personal matters.

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net income $528,800 or 49 cents a share.

The company's expansion has progressed rapidly and new strip facilities are expected to be in operation by the end of November. Despite substantial capital spending, working capital has been maintained at $15,935,000 at Sept. 30 compared with $15,892,000 at the beginning of 1957.

Rate of incoming business has increased during the last several weeks, requiring additions to working force. Backlog of orders indicates a much better level of operations for the rest of 1957.

The stock could be included in the portfolio of the business man or other risk taker.

Chibougamau Jaculet

What happened to Chibougamau Jaculet Mines?—J.T., Montreal.

Chibougamau Jaculet Mines Ltd. decided to suspend operations at its property in the Chibougamau area at the end of the year, pending completion of the milling plant at Copper Rand.

Underground development on three levels failed to confirm the ore indicated by surface diamond drilling.

Sufficient ore has not been developed to warrant construction of the company's own milling plant. The drop in the price of copper and the fact that the mill of Copper Rand Chibougamau will not be in operation until March 1959 were also factors in the decision to suspend operations.

Jaculet anticipates that upon completion of the Copper Rand plant a limited production can be obtained from the No. 1 zone grading approximately three per cent copper and income from this source can be utilized to further develop the lower levels of the property.

Cash resources of the company exceed $1,500,000.

In Brief

How does Gunnar's debt now stand? — S. D., Montreal.

Cut to $12.75 millions from $19.5 millions.

Anything new on Preston East Dome? — H. L., London.

Has secured some interesting nibbles on the Fuller claims and is trying to see if they are really bites.

Why did Barvue throw in the towel? — S. U., Ottawa.

Foundered on the shoals of low zinc prices.

How is Pickle Crow progressing? — H. J., St. Catharines.

Thanks to an improvement in grade, it isn't as deep in the brine as most of the golds.

Who's Who in Business

"Wait for the Breaks"

A. E. 'Dal' Grauer

Sunset view of B.C. Electric new $10,000,000 21-storey Vancouver head office building where Grauer has luxurious penthouse office.

Capsule Comment: The brisk step and clear eyes of former Olympic athlete A. E. 'Dal' Grauer typify the dynamic character of one of the country's most emulated executives. Now in his 52nd year, Grauer left a path of unparalleled success in educational and government fields before joining B.C. Electric in 1939 as general secretary. Seven years later he was president and chairman of the board of B.C. Power Corporation and B.C. Electric. Since then he has guided the company through its greatest expansion, this year alone involving more than $101,000,000 on new generation and distribution of power, natural gas and transportation facilities for the Vancouver area.

And still he continues to pour out high voltage announcements of further expansion from the penthouse office atop the new 21-storey steel and glass headquarters which dominates the Vancouver skyline.

Besides guiding this huge private enterprise utility, Grauer is a director of Sun Life, Canadian Chemical and Cellulose, Royal Bank, MacMillan and Bloedel, Montreal Trust, Webb and Knapp Canada, Dominion Bridge and Ventures Ltd.

Vital Statistics: Born in January 1906, on Sea Island near Vancouver International Airport, Albert Edward Grauer was the sixth son of pioneer farmer John Grauer. He's proud of his background: "We were brought up simply, our parents taught us integrity and fair dealing through their actions. But it was a simpler age, easier than now to grasp fundamentals."

Background: He graduated from King Edward High School, Vancouver, took a B.A. in economics with first class honors, from UBC in 1925, a Ph.D. at Berkeley; a Rhodes Scholarship and B.A. in jurisprudence at Oxford.

For a few months he came home to practice law, articled to the now Chief Justice of B.C., Sherwood Lett. But by then he had "pretty well decided to go into the academic field." By 1931, at the age of 25, he was lecturer in economics at University of Toronto. Within six years he was director of the department of social science. Word of his broad grasp of affairs had begun to seep through to government circles.

The Bank of Canada retained him to study the country's taxation system. Shortly after, he had his first experience with Royal Commissions when he sat with the Rowell-Sirois Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations, as an adviser.

By 1939, when he joined B.C. Electric, he was accumulating that broad background which made friends refer to him as a "Renaissance man", a figure of wide education, experience and understanding in several fields. His rise to the presidency and the company's progress during his regime, has been a measure of his training.

Attitudes and Personality: His advice to young men seeking executive posts is "Prepare yourself, work hard and wait for the breaks." While Grauer has many theories regarding executive responsibility, he firmly believes business leaders owe service to the community which has given them education and opportunity.

To demonstrate this he has served on numberless boards in educational, financial and cultural fields: most notable of these was his appointment on the Fowler Commission on Canadian Economic Prospects. This year he was elected chancellor of UBC, his alma mater.

Executive modus operandi: He runs his complex and expanding utility show with a 15-man management committee and a six-man "cabinet". These six executives can see him any time at his giant desk in the plush presidential aerie in the new building. "Six major components are enough for a normal big corporation," he says. "With responsibility divided this way, I don't find it too much to handle."

Living Habits: This quiet-dressing man with the dark countenance and the sudden massive smile suffers from a malaise common to executives—there isn't enough time to do everything. Married with six children, Grauer and his family live in a large oldish house in the Shaughnessy district, a ten-minute drive from the office in his black Cadillac.

His colleagues can't remember when he took what anyone else would call a holiday. But even this dynamo of executive energy is a little beyond lacrosse, which he played when he represented Canada in the 1928 Olympics.

Grauer does not believe the president has to be the earliest bird at the office. He believes the head man should be able to put his feet on the desk and reflect.

Current performance: When he reflects, he sees a province with everything, growing population, year round deep-sea ports, mild climate, natural resources. That's why he's confident this year's program is only the start of greater challenges to him and his "executives in depth".

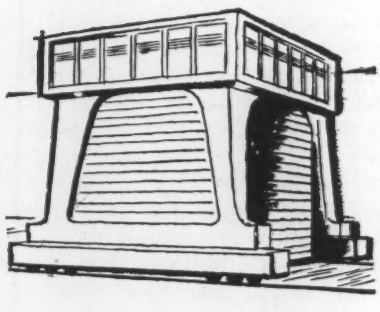
7 Major St. Lawrence River Projects

BY DOMINION BRIDGE

ONE engineering company . . . Dominion Bridge . . . is currently at work on several of the largest steel structures for the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Developments. The diversity of this work—which includes design, manufacture and erection—is matched by the diversity of Dominion Bridge facilities. Seven of these major projects are described here. These, and others, will make an important contribution to the St. Lawrence River developments and to the economic advancement of Canada.

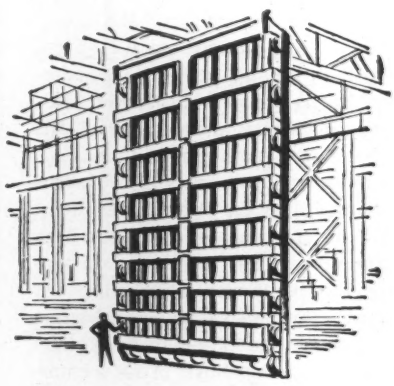
SIX PAIRS OF SECTOR GATES

will be built for the shipping canals. Each pair is 45 ft. high and weighs about 500 tons. Four pairs will be installed at Iroquois, Ont. and will act as the operating gates of the lock. There will also be one pair of guard gates for each of the Beauharnois and Cote Ste. Catherine canal reaches in Quebec.



HUGE CRANE ACTS AS "TRAVELLING POWER HOUSE"

A 300-ton gantry crane, the largest ever built in Canada, is being designed and fabricated for the Canadian half of the Barnhart Island Power House. Completely enclosed, the crane illustrates a modern trend in design and serves, in effect, as a "travelling power house."

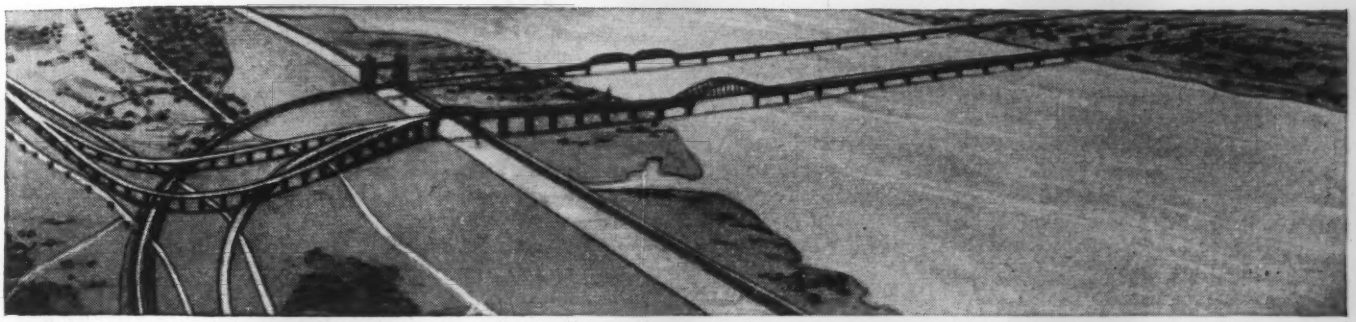


48 GATES FOR BARNHART ISLAND POWER PROJECT

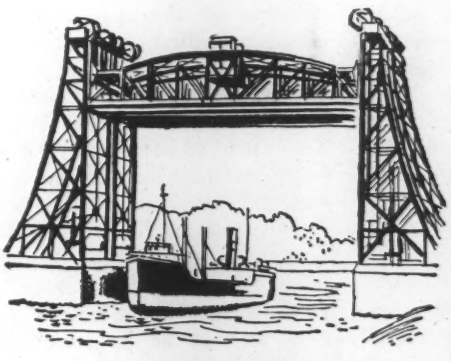
These hydraulic head gates comprise the largest order of its kind ever placed in Canada and are now being fabricated for Ontario Hydro. They are designed for openings 17 ft. wide by 37 ft. high. Each will withstand a pressure of 3,000,000 lbs. under a 93 ft. head of water.

"NEW LOOK" FOR HONORÉ MERCIER BRIDGE

near Montreal, involves a new high-level 300 ft. span over the ship canal and 6,500 ft. of steelwork for the approach sections to the South Shore. Artist's sketch (below) shows how the bridge with its three approach spans will appear on completion. C.P.R. Railway bridge, with new twin lift spans, appears in the background.

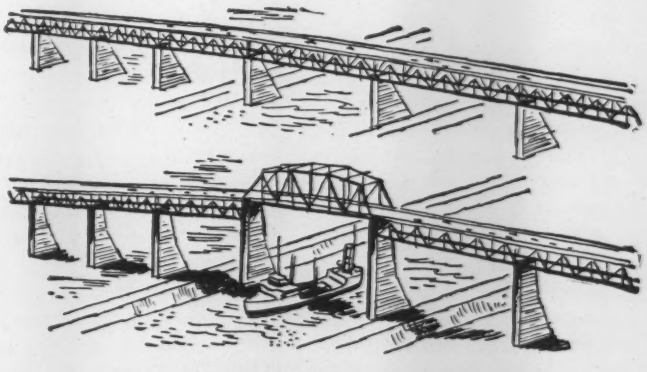


TWO LIFT SPANS AT VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL. For this complex project, two lift spans —one at each end of the St. Lambert Lock—will be constructed so that railway and highway traffic will not be appreciably affected. Thus, when either of the spans is raised to permit passage of ships, traffic will be able to flow without interruption over the seaway channel.



TWIN LIFT BRIDGES AT CAUGHNAWAGA

This structure, consisting of twin lift bridges, side by side, each carrying a single railroad track of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is being designed and built for the Seaway Authority. Each movable span weighs 1,000 tons and can be raised or lowered in 75 seconds.



UNIQUE BRIDGE-RAISING PROJECT

Believed to be the largest project of its kind ever undertaken is the permanent raising of the southern end of Jacques Cartier bridge, Montreal, and the replacement of one span. This will provide a minimum vertical clearance of 120 ft. for shipping in the seaway canal. Uninterrupted traffic will be maintained over the bridge during most of the construction period. Dominion Bridge fabricated and erected the existing bridge in 1929.

DOMINION BRIDGE CO., LTD. **Plants & Offices Throughout Canada**

Pipeline

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

market at $10 a share, quickly jumped to $15 to $20. Both men made a fast, practically tax-free profit of more than $500,000 each, from a company partly financed by public funds.

8) Finally, has Canada got enough natural gas for export, or will a needed source of power for Canadian progress be siphoned off by an American-controlled pipeline to feed American business and industrial interests?

Canadian taxpayers' money was used as "risk capital" in the construction of the pipeline when Murchison and associates, who control companies with assets estimated at $2,285,250,000, complained to Ottawa that they couldn't raise $20 million needed to finance the Prairie section. Ottawa obliged with a quick loan.

The U.S. Federal Power Commission had not then and still has not authorized the importing of Canadian natural gas into the United States.

Even when it is finished, the Trans-Canada Pipeline may not reach the vital American market, and the losers will be the Canadian taxpayer, whose money was put up as "risk capital".

Meanwhile, Murchison and his associates hold a reputed 24 and one-half per cent of the pipeline stock.

Under recent re-financing, when a big block of voting shares was put up for public sale, Canadian investors bought $81,250,050 worth of debentures and stock. At the same sale, American investors were offered and took $31,249,950 worth.

This means that American investors hold 45 per cent of the pipeline, including the 1,579,329 shares already owned by Murchison and associates, and Canadian investors the remaining 55 per cent.

On paper, it looks like Canadians control the Trans-Canada Pipeline. In fact, this just isn't so. The Murchison interests, who hold a good solid block of stock, can easily out-vote the scattered and frequently indifferent small holders throughout Canada and the United States.

The number and the complexity of the questions posed by his appointment are moving an increasingly large number of people to ask: who is Henry Borden? What does he do? How does he think?

Henry Borden was born and reared in modest Maritime circumstances yet his upbringing was complicated by the fact that his uncle was the Prime Minister of Canada (Sir Robert Borden). At 17, he accompanied his uncle to the 1918 peace conference at London where he saw and talked to the political greats of the Empire. He took a B.A. at McGill after a better-than-average record at King's College at Halifax. He returned to his native Maritimes for a law degree from Dalhousie which he obtained in 1924 and he went to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar for three years of more law. From Oxford he was called to the British Bar — a distinction few Canadian lawyers can claim.

He formed his own law firm in 1935 which he actively supervised until called to Ottawa shortly after the outbreak of war. In September 1939 he became legal adviser to the Department of Munitions and Supply and three years later he was switched to the important job of wartime industries control.

His return to private practice was brief after the war. By 1946 he had been offered the presidency of Brazilian Traction and he accepted.

The man himself is quiet, well versed in the difficult art of running big things from a distance. Although Traction has no business holdings in Canada, Henry Borden spends most of his time at his downtown Toronto office. Only about three months of each year are spent in Brazil.

For his part, Mr. Borden concentrates on selecting the right men for the practically autonomous jobs in Brazil and arranging the financing. His associates marvel at his capacity to do both so smoothly.

The men who work with him describe him as "quiet, but not retiring . . . very quick mentally and a frequent sophisticated teaser."

Quickness is the characteristic most noted. As one aide describes it, "He has the knack of understanding complicated reports almost before we have finished reading them to him."

When he's not harnessing that quickness for Brazilian's benefit, he channels energy to cattle breeding, stamp collecting and following sports events. His King, Ont. farm holds one of Canada's top Guernsey herds. His stamp collection has won prizes at international exhibits.

For day-to-day relaxation, however, he combines a bouncing workout on the bucking seat of a farm tractor with an avid interest in such sports as baseball, hockey and football. He is an inveterate odds calculator and a frequent $1 - $5 bettor on games. He bets with friends and business associates — usually ignores more formalized betting such as at race tracks.

He is married and has five children — and although he doesn't say so, he may also have a deep fascination with political life.

How he conducts himself during the next few hectic months may provide the answer. One thing, however, is certain. With Henry Borden in the chair, the Royal Commission sittings will be dignified and scrupulously fair. They will be marked by a deep and resourceful knowledge of utility management and they will be led by a man who has made the harnessing of energy his life's triumph.

Immigrants

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

he comes from an older culture he feels that he has something to contribute to the life of his fellow-Canadians — feels, in fact "superior" — and it is disconcerting to find that the Canadian feels superior too, largely on the basis of being a Canadian. At this point he notes, perhaps by way of self-compensation, that Canadian adults pore over comics in the subway, that they have no Canadian flag or national anthem and no special interest in the forms of culture.

He also notes that the quickest way to acquire social status in the new community is to buy a car and a television set. He doesn't set about acquiring these signs of grace however; not immediately. In Europe he early formed the habit of living within his limited means.

Canadian young people seem to him to be over-indulged, undisciplined, and disrespectful to their elders. Since he comes from a society that is still largely patriarchal, he is disturbed by the dominant part played by both children and women in the new country.

He still feels that his status as an immigrant is a handicap, and that supervisory jobs are handed out on the basis of native standing rather than native ability. He has his job, and while it may not be the one he was trained for he knows that in this vast, busy, friendly, indifferent country he is free to change it at any time for one he likes better. The problems of security — compensation, insurance, medical care, hospitalization— still bother him, but not, on the whole, any more conspicuously than they bother other Canadians. He has bought himself a car. It is an old model, but it takes the family to the beach or the country on a Saturday afternoon. (The family is already clamoring for a new model.)

He still lives in the immigrant community where he first settled, but he no longer spends much time at his national club. In fact, he has come to feel that national clubs and organized ethnic groups should be discouraged in the interest of speeding up integration. He has made a down payment on a house — a large home, to accommodate the roomers, whose contributions will eventually pay off mortgage and principle. When this is completed he hopes to move to a better —i.e. more Canadian—district, preferably in the suburbs.

He now spends a good many evenings watching television, which helps to widen his knowledge of both the language and the way of life in his new country. He finds the commercials exasperating and many of the programs stupefying, but in this respect he is, by this time, no different from any other Canadian.

Insurance

by William Sclater

Employee Tool Thefts

What protection through insurance can I get for tools owned and used by my employees? I have a small manufacturing and repair service business. My employees own their own tools and have suffered losses from theft.—N.A., Winnipeg.

Burglary coverage would be the key to your problem. I don't know of any standard insurance form to meet your particular problem but your fire and casualty agent could easily arrange coverage. What you need is a policy insuring the tools belonging to your employees against loss or damage by burglary, theft or larceny within your premises. You would have to set a specific amount of coverage for each employee, which would be a figure based on the average value of the tools and then determine the total coverage needed by multiplying that figure by the number of employees to be included.

Such a policy would not be expensive. It would be rated on an annual minimum at the location and a sliding scale that might begin between $2 or $3 per $100 for the first $5,000 of coverage and reduce to less than $1 per $100 of coverage over $100,000.

Succession Duties

I understand some people claim that the intangible contribution made by a man's wife to his insurance estate is equal to his payments and that she should be allowed to claim half the estate duty free in consequence and that this is now being allowed in certain cases. What are the facts? D.H., Toronto.

Sure wish it was true in Ontario but it isn't. Succession duty can be a real burden on widows and children and any relief in these days of rising living costs would be welcome.

The Dominion Succession Duty Act was revised in 1948 so that estates of less than $50,000 are free of duty and this relief was also allowed by Ontario and Quebec, the two provinces which levy their own succession duty as well. The claim that a wife contributes to a husband's estate to a degree equal to his own contribution is a perfectly sound contention in theory but is not recognized in the common law provinces.

What you may have in mind is the recent ruling by an Income Tax Board in Quebec that a wife, under the Community of Property recognition in Quebec Province, which comes under the Code Napoleon, is recognized equally with her husband as contributing to their joint income. This ruling will definitely be appealed. As far as Succession duty is concerned any further relief will have to await action by the Dominion Government.

For Older Citizens

I recently received by mail from an insurance concern in Toronto, with the title Transportation Insurance Company, a printed leaflet advertising Hospital Surgical Expense Protection. The scheme provides this protection for people of ages between 60 and 75 but I have not obtained any particulars. So far as I know, no other insurance company will give protection beyond 65 years of age unless perhaps the individual is employed and insured as a member of a group. The same applies to Blue Cross and Maritime Medical Care and perhaps other associations. I am in the age group mentioned and retired. In consequence I lost the protection of Blue Cross. The name of this company is entirely new to me and I am asking you to inform me of its bona fides and standing. Your kindness if you will do so would be appreciated.—T.W., Oxford, N.S.

You make a good point. The name of a company, like an individual, is the basis of its reputation and a good name has to be earned. New companies have to work hard to earn a good standing and it takes time.

The Transportation Insurance Company is a comparative newcomer to Canada. It is a subsidiary of the Continental Casualty Company which has sold accident and health insurance in Canada since 1920. The Transportation Insurance Co. was licensed to do business in Canada by the Dominion Government in 1950. It specializes in accident and health insurance and surgical-medical plans. It does have a plan to offer people between 60 and 75 years of age.

The Consolidated balance sheet for 1956 shows a surplus of $153,308,000 to policyholders and assets of $340,729,491 against liabilities of $187,424,222. The company is in a thoroughly sound and reliable financial position.

SATURDAY NIGHT carried an article on "protection for uninsurables" in the Nov. 24, 1956 issue.

The Metropolitan Life recently announced two new hospital and surgical expense insurance plans which provide benefits at older ages. One of these offers a policy on which the premium payments cease when the insured reaches age 65 but which provides paid-up benefits on a modified basis without further premium payments as long as the insured lives. This is offered to family groups and to individuals age 18 through 55.

The other policy, which would be of interest to you perhaps, is guaranteed renewable under the same conditions, that it may not be cancelled by the company except for non-payment of premiums and with the company reserving the right to adjust premium charges on this policy as a class in the light of changing conditions and trends in hospital usage and costs.

This policy makes hospital and surgical expense coverage available to those who prefer a lower premium policy or who are not eligible because of age to apply for the paid-up-at-65 plan. It is offered to both family groups and individuals, up to 75 years of age and the coverage continues and the premiums are payable so long as the insured lives. Ask your agent to check around and see what is offering to your best advantage.

Non-Ownership Liability

Can I be held liable for death or injury caused by an auto which I do not own and which my company does not own? I am told this is so.—H.G., Edmonton.

Definitely yes and for property damage too, among other things. Liability does not depend on ownership. If you asked a salesman to pick up a customer and bring him to your showroom, the salesman's car is being operated in your interest and if something happens it is your liability.

A manufacturer had an emergency delivery to make. An employee said his brother's car was available and he'd use it for this purpose. While hurrying the delivery he injured a pedestrian crossing at an intersection. The judgment was given against the manufacturer and his employee. There was no case against the owner of the car. A company agent may drive his own car but his company is liable, with him, for injury or accident held against him.

The insurance coverage which meets this legal liability for non-owned autos or trucks hired is known as Employers Non-Ownership Liability. This gives good protection within the policy limits written against claims due to employees and other agents using their own cars in the interest of the Insured. A standard endorsement coverage may also be added against the use of private passenger autos by anyone in the Insured's business and the occasional use of trucks or commercial automobiles by the Insured's employees.

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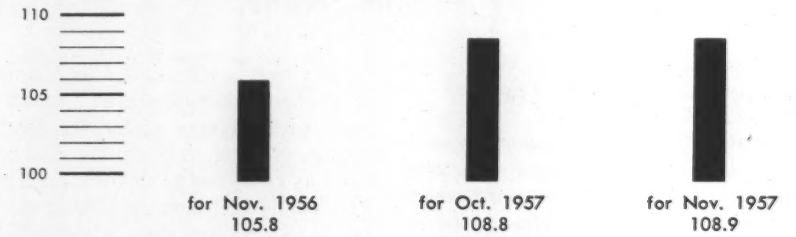
Saturday Night Business Index for November



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1935-39 =100	283.2¶	285.1	287.4
Retail Trade	$ millions	1,248¶	1,203	1,219
Total Labor Income (Seasonally Adjusted)	$ millions	1,307¶	1,295	1,208
Consumer Price Index	1949=100	123.4‡	123.3	119.8
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Materials	1935-39 =100	233.5‡	236.4	247.7
Inventory, Manufacturing Industry (Held & Owned)	$ millions	4,845¶	4,857	4,399
New Orders, Manufacturing Industry	$ millions	1,749¶	1,770	1,831
Steel Ingot Production	1000 tons	378.3†	427.6	424.8
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centers	$ millions	16,264¶	19,160	16,422
Imports for Consumption	$ millions	447.0†	473.3	437.7
Exports, domestic	$ millions	424.2†	437.4	409.3
Contract Awards (MacLean Building Reports)	$ millions	256.5‡	218.0	279.3

¶ August † September ‡ October

by Maurice Hecht

HEALTHY INDICATIONS can be read into the latest available statistics.

The index of industrial production, which has been falling since May, now shows signs of easing downward rather than plummeting.

Total labor income shows no retreat in its climb. Retail sales, although not as strong as earlier, are holding their lead over 1956. Trade deficits for the past five months have been smaller than those of the same months of 1956.

Housing contract awards registered a startling upset in October. Residential awards were $27 million or 35 per cent ahead of a year ago. There had been a minor increase in August but this is the first major reversal of the year. The year's residential total is now 25 per cent behind 1956. It was double that a few months ago.

The Consumer Price Index increased a fraction. On the other hand the wholesale price index of industrial materials fell rapidly again in the past month. Wholesale prices underpin retail prices but there is a big time lag.

These items are cheering when viewed on the background of a year which refused to continue the boom. But there are dark spots.

Steel ingot output fell farther in the latest month than in previous months this year. It is now back to 1955 levels with no major reason other than slowdown in orders. Unemployment is about double that of a year ago.

Most important is that there is no major reason or group of minor reasons why business should rapidly reverse and go on a new boom with the possible exception of U.S. government spending.

Our economy is finding bottom, although still rising a bit here and falling there. If the current level of economic activity is carried into 1958 there is no cause for alarm. It wouldn't be a boom year, but it would be pretty good.

ROYALITE

ROYALITE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 76

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Six and one-half cents per share has been declared on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company, payable December 1st, 1957, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 15th, 1957.

By Order of the Board

K. S. C. MULHALL,
Secretary Treasurer

Calgary, Alberta
October 23rd, 1957.

in Toronto – the
PARK PLAZA
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Best Bets

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

ket partly because of its decision to proceed with a $175 million development of Moak Lake.

There has been some apprehension about the future of the market for nickel once the U.S. has completed its stockpile purchases. The civilian market for nickel, however, was developed by Inco and the Moak Lake metal will give it more supplies with which to cultivate broader outlets. Success of its expanded drive for sales could be reflected in growth in the value of its shares.

Another interesting situation in metals is Noranda. It could make news in three fields: gold, copper, manufacturing.

Looking at the oils, you couldn't ignore Canada's largest integrated oil operation, Imperial Oil. Oil developments in western Canada have expanded its outlook enormously. No company in its line seems to be better situated to profit by the expected growth in car ownership. A smaller integrated operation, which has the distinction of being almost wholly-owned in Canada, should also win the nod: Canadian Oil. Proportions of funded debt increase the common stock's leverage on earnings.

Leverage in this sense works this way: Suppose a company borrows money at 6%. With the money it buys assets, such as new equipment, which increase the company's net profits by 8%. The 2% difference between the cost of the money and its earnings is profit applicable to dividends on the company's common stock.

There are interesting situations in utilities. Among them Bell Telephone and B.C. Power.

Bell and B.C. Power have projected expansion programs which assure their common shareholders of valuable subscription rights to new stock from time to time. If the companies finance with bonds or debentures, leverage of the common stock will be increased.

Bell's growth possibilities are not as pronounced as some others, and the stock's attraction lies largely in the prospect of rights every year or so.

Natural gas distribution is expected to be an active area and here two companies in eastern Canada stand out: Consumers Gas and Union Gas. Consumers is relatively a Johnny-come-lately to the natural gas field. It has the rich Toronto market to develop.

Union is an old hand in the natural gas game. Based on natural gas occurrences in southwestern Ontario, it is working largely from American supplies pending completion of the Trans-Canada line to eastern Canada.

Union and Consumers both should benefit from the cross-country pipe line.

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THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares and a dividend of fifty-six and one-quarter cents (56¼c) on the Series "B" 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1957 payable January 2, 1958 to shareholders of record December 2, 1957.

By Order of the Board.

R. R. MERIFIELD,
Secretary.

Montreal, October 28, 1957.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 281 and Bonus

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty cents** per share for the current quarter, and a **bonus of ten cents** per share for the year ending November 30, 1957 upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank have been declared payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1957, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1957.

By Order of the Board.

K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.

Montreal, October 22, 1957.

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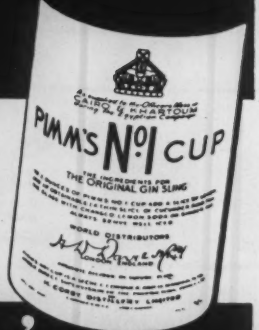

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PIMM'S NO. 1 CUP (GIN BASE)
NO. 5 CUP (RYE BASE)

Anticipation of gas from Alberta is enabling Union to expand into the Hamilton and Kitchener areas of Ontario.

Although Canada has a number of public stock companies in the manufacturing industry, there aren't too many which offer possibilities of the type market traders seek. Many of the units are too small to develop the broad following which is frequently necessary for stocks to go places on the market.

Massey Harris is a stock which many speculative investors could well include in their portfolios. The trend to the mechanical farm is even more pronounced than the swing to automated industry and M-H-F will be a beneficiary.

Some might query the inclusion of Steel of Canada in a group of investments labelled "manufacturing". While the company is a primary steel producer and as such has an important future, much of its earnings are derived from secondary manufacture. Stelco makes upwards of 8,000 items which go into packages.

Another manufacturing company worthy of attention is Moore Corporation. This Toronto-based enterprise operates largely in the U.S. and is in the vanguard of the swing to automated data processing in industry. One has only to examine its history of growth and dividends to realize why this is a valuable issue.

Any selection of a stock of financial companies would have to give a leading place to Royal Bank because of the high percentage of earnings of the banking group which this company is winning. Economic growth means more business for the banks.

In merchandising stocks, Simpson-Sears deserves serious consideration. While there are many well-placed and aggressive companies in this field, S-S gets the palm because of geographical and merchandise diversification and because it is in the mail-order business.

No list of possible market leaders would be complete without a couple of entries from the newsprint group. Canada supplies 73 per cent of U.S. newsprint requirements and while the industry south of the border is expanding to take care of domestic needs Canada can continue to look forward to a substantial export demand. Prospects for the advertising industry and thus the use of paper are bright. It would be difficult to find two companies more representative of the newsprint and paper industry than Powell River and Abitibi, based in the west and east of the country respectively.

As the accompanying tabulation shows there is a wide variation in statistical backgrounds of the 15 stocks named. But all are nationally known companies operating in live industries; all enjoy wide stock distribution. Consequently, their market levels enjoy the endorsement of representative supply and demand.

Bermuda

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

4 persons, $50 per day.

WEATHER: Average temperature in winter months, 68 degrees. In summer, 80.

IMMIGRATION REQUIREMENTS: Passport not required for visits of less than eight months. Visa never necessary. Round-trip ticket required. Canadian and U.S. citizens need proof of citizenship on return to their own countries.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS: Canadians are permitted to bring back $100 worth of goods and 1 bottle of liquor after a 48-hour stay. Most popular shopping items are English wollens and fabrics; fine perfumes.

CURRENCY: Sterling (Bermuda pounds) is the legal tender, but American and Canadian currency accepted everywhere. $2.82 (approx.) equals £1. Sterling.

TRAVEL ON THE ISLAND: Bicycles most popular. They rent for 50c an hour, $1.50 a day, $5 a week. Motor assisted bicycles at $4.50 a day, $15 a week. Busses travel everywhere. Sample fare: Hamilton to St. George (approx. 7 miles) 55c. Taxis (small English cars) and carriages may be hired by the mile or hour.

THINGS TO DO: Fishing, golf, sailing, swimming, tennis, water-skiing all year. Horse racing with pari-mutuel betting every Thursday afternoon. Special one and half-day tours of the island daily. *Information courtesy Bermuda Trade Development Board.*

Coexistence

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

existence" Tito armed himself with twin doctrines to blast away at the gray walls of a Russian pattern sought to be imposed on Communists everywhere.

Yet two events in recent months tell us more of Tito's real beliefs than do decentralization or the doctrinal divergences so flamboyantly part of the self-made Yugoslav self-portrait of recent years — the behavior of Tito in the face of Russian brutality in Budapest and the prosecution of Milovan Djilas in Belgrade. In the face of evidence in Budapest that Stalinist communism lived still in spirit and policy and provoked, too, by the brutal disregard of a safe-conduct promise to Imry Nagy — seduced out of his asylum in the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest — nevertheless, Belgrade has maintained on almost every international issue a solidarity with Moscow that must make us wonder whether alleged liberalization at home has any meaning in foreign policy abroad.

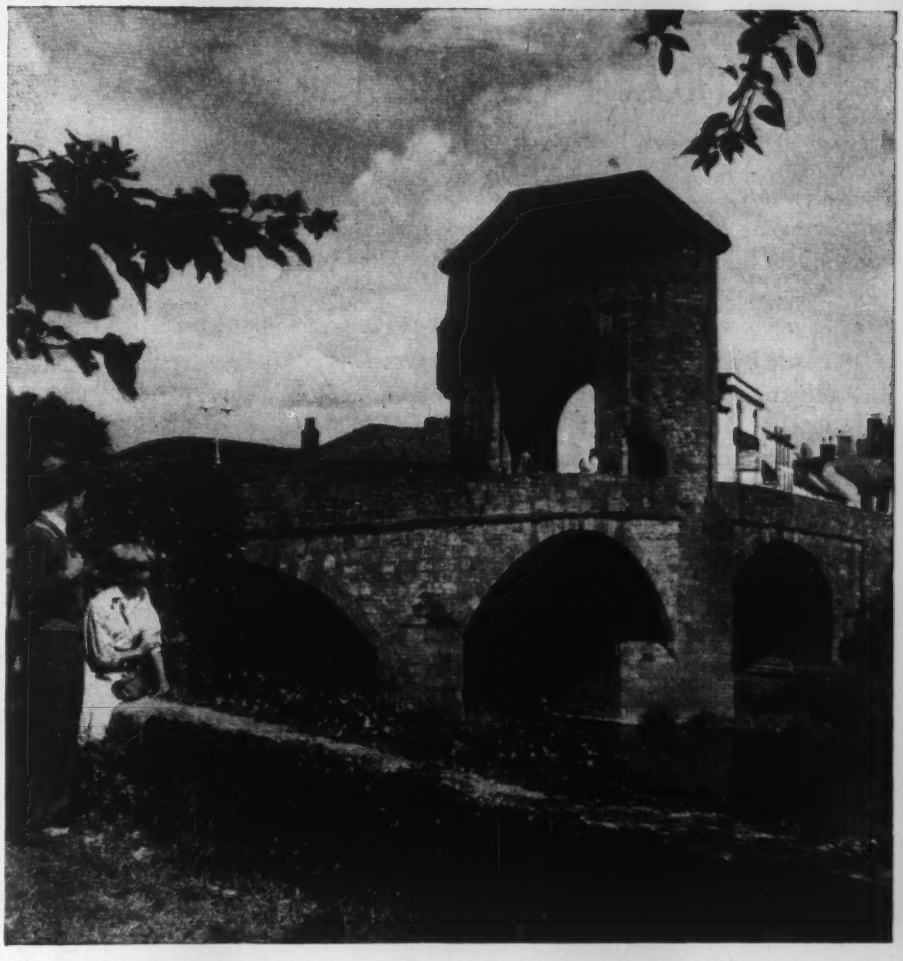
More important perhaps has been Tito's treatment of his former comrade, fellow Partisan and leading theorist, Milovan

Djilas. In the early 1950's Djilas was coming to the conclusion that the chief effect of communism was to achieve rapid industrialization and thereby establishing a "new class" — the bureaucrats of the party and the state-owned enterprises. This class was now exploiting its own people more ruthlessly than any capitalist regime; it was basically militaristic, a cult of force, "in constant conflict with its own people", unscrupulous, bureaucratic and privileged. These ideas led Djilas to conclude that the apparent liberalizing of the regime under Tito must logically be followed by permission to new parties to come into existence, for the dictatorship was not only unnecessary in theory but deeply offensive in fact.

Djilas put many of his thoughts in writing and some of these appeared in the Yugoslav press off and on after 1952. But there were limits to open debate even for so "secure" a Communist leader as Tito. He was prosecuted and given a light sentence only to be charged twice again, most recently in 1957. The last "offence" was the writing and smuggling out of his celebrated manuscript, now a best selling volume, under the title "The New Class". Around Belgrade his few friends apparently were no longer able to move with the relative absence of fear they seemed to have when I was in Yugoslavia in August and September 1956. What has happened is that just as Marshal Tito found that to preserve his own regime he could not bear a successful counter-revolution in Hungary so he discovered limits to his own toleration at home when a brilliant use of the dialectic could be employed to prove the exploitation by this new class over the land.

What lessons shall we draw from Tito's willingness to accept Russian behaviour in Hungary and his indifference to world opinion or the opinion of his own people, for that matter, in his prosecution of Djilas? There is, it seems to me, one general conclusion that is important for the West, namely, that Yugoslavia, the first of the Titoist regimes, is and continues to be a prisoner of elements of communist doctrine on the one hand and of the need and satisfactions of power by those who now have it on the other. And while doctrine may be modified and even corroded by time, events and *ennui*, the desire to retain power and the use of fear, force and doctrinal self-justification seem as deeply inbred in the "liberal" Communism of Tito as they are in the greater rigidities of the Soviet variety.

Where, then, lie our hopes? If even with Tito there are limits to toleration, limits that affect the extent to which a lasting bridge of sympathy and co-operation can be built between himself and the West, how much more difficult must it be to visualize that bridge between our-



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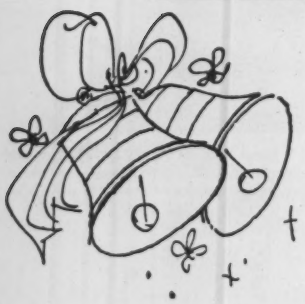
Randolph MacDonald

Mr. & Mrs. J. Roden pictured shortly after their recent marriage in Toronto.



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selves and the Russians, with or without their satellite empire. For that empire would not last a moment if Russian troops were withdrawn and spontaneous political feeling could express itself either in traditional patterns or in forms reflecting the changed character of these states since 1945. In Poland, in Czechoslovakia, in Rumania, in Bulgaria, there may be no return to fully free economic institutions even if there were political liberation today. But that they would put behind them the terror, the dictatorship and its "new class", of that there can be no doubt.

Are there then no lessons to be learned or programs to be undertaken in the light of these experiences and reflections? Is there no true *modus vivendi* possible for the free world and the Communists to avoid war and to assure an increasing measure of mutual toleration? May I put forward the following:

1. Soviet society has been deliberately fabricated to justify and continue the power of the "new class". This class is interested in peace to reap the benefits of its privileges but only if peace does not threaten the dynamic posture which the class and its system present to their own people and to the uncommitted nations, namely, that of an ever-marching movement inevitable in its successes.

2. Peace today between the Soviets and the West is in fact a kind of truce, where the weapons employed are political and occasionally military. But for the present military means are likely to be employed only through smaller powers and this only when the risk of general nuclear warfare, spreading from little wars, is not too great.

3. Despite these qualities in the Soviet regime and its control over the satellites, if not over Yugoslavia and China, we should intensify our cultural and personal associations with the "new class" and their peripheral supporters in every possible way. Propaganda is an admirable and legitimate weapon of subversion, working both ways, and every Soviet or satellite visitor to us should be treated as a potential proselyte to the humanism of the West.

4. Every step should be taken to strengthen the military posture of the West, particularly the missile program. This is necessary as much for its psychological effects on our Allies and the "neutrals" as it is for actual maintenance of military supremacy or at least equality.

5. We should never give up hope or plans for the "liberation" of the satellite people and indeed for the eventual dissolution of the Soviet empire itself. The Russian land mass from the Baltic to the Pacific, whatever the form of government, may be a political liability in a world searching for those nice balances that can lead to the widest global co-operation and unity on a free and humane basis.

We must wait then, for some appropriate day when resentment and centrifugal forces inside the Soviet Union provide the beginnings for dissolution in the very physical unity that comprises Russia. The regime and its empire will both need a greater transformation than has yet appeared before "coexistence" will be anything but a crude description of a planet shared by leaders and followers who truly fear each other.

Uranium

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

No announcement has followed.

The big men, who can look to 1970 or 1980, are undisturbed. Rio Tinto of London, England, have just raised $13,-500,000 there for their Canadian uranium mines. But it's the small investors who will be hurt by a stop-go, on-off development of the industry.

Canada created a crash program to suit the AEC, and has given it all the uranium it wanted at a near-cost price of around $10 a pound. Market price at this stage, when uranium is still scarce and needed, would have been several times this amount. The AEC has offered its domestic producers a guaranteed market up to 1966; Canadian producers, who have supplied the AEC with all the metal it wanted when it needed it most, are morally entitled to no less.

The alternative to continued AEC buying is bleak, at any rate through the 1960's. There are Canada's contracts with the United Kingdom and Western Germany—1,000 tons a year to the U.K. and 100 tons a year to Germany, for five years. They wouldn't go far in replacing sales of 20,000 tons a year. Indeed any hope that Canada might sell anything like this figure—except to the AEC—is ruled out before the 1970's.

Canada should be developing every possible outlet. But again she is restricted by Washington. The trade was surprised at the meagreness of the UK contract last March, and the New York *Times* (March 28) at the time quoted "Ottawa sources" as confirming that Britain wanted all the uranium Canada could provide, but the $115,000,000 supply was all that could be spared at least until 1962. The mining companies felt, the *Times* said, that Washington used its options to curtail the amount available to the U.K.

Into this situation, in which Canada might be expected to be aggressively cultivating its markets, came the draft agreement with friendly countries for supply of uranium. This curious document is hardy likely to endear customers to Canada. Sententious moralising about use of uranium and its byproducts for peaceful purposes only — even when sold to a close ally — and insistence on the right

Who will help Clementina?

This is Clementina, Italian, age 5. Home is a hut; no gas, no running water, no toilet. The floor is beaten earth. One bed for the family. Blankets are dirty rags and clothes gathered together at the end of the day . . . every day. The kitchen is a rudimentary fire-place. Clementina has not yet gone to kindergarten . . . this will be next year. A child who never owned a toy . . . who knows not how to play . . . she gathers wood for fuel in the nearby woods, does the family washing in the public lavatory, looks after her mother and father who are ill and her younger brother. Her parents look with anguish at their child who never smiles. For Clementina, hunger is never appeased, misery deep. Burdened beyond her years, her sad bewildered eyes tell the story of her wretchedness. Help to this family means hope instead of despair . . . a chance to live.

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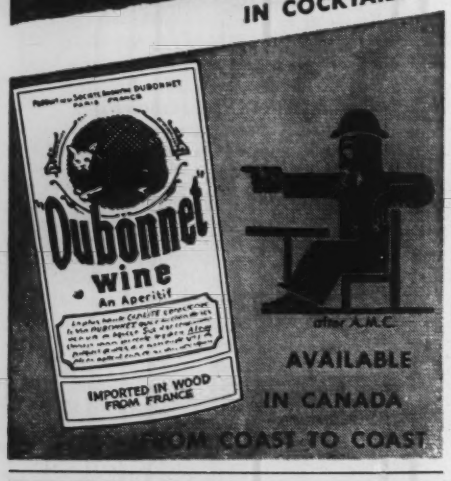

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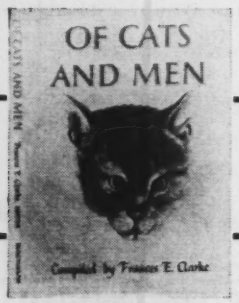

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to put Canadian inspectors in customers' plants to ensure compliance are hardly the best sales gimmicks. But what is odd about these conditions is their close resemblance to conditions offered by the United States in the atoms-for-peace programme. Can one suppose that identical conditions were dreamed up separately in Washington and Ottawa?

This form of humiliation is felt deeply by France. Because of an identical condition, she spurned the United States offer of enriched uranium at bargain prices, and contemplates spending $170,000,000 on plants to enrich uranium in the isotope U 235 for herself and her Euratom partners. She wants to buy uranium from Canada, but will probably instead develop more aggressively her domestic resources, though these are much more expensive.

If Ottawa is naive in falling in with Washington's wishes, Washington is even more naive in supposing that it can continue to control — as it has done until now — all western sources of uranium and thorium. The ores are plentiful in many parts of the world. If a free market is allowed to operate, supplies will be drawn from areas where they can be mined most easily and cheaply. Canada has by far the largest reserves of ore that can be mined cheaply. But if political or other barriers stand in the way, more expensive deposits, like those in France, will be developed, since a price of say $30 instead of $10 a pound doesn't make all that difference in the final cost of power.

It was hoped that the new ministry might bring fresh minds to bear on these questions. But they have a multitude of more pressing issues and in decisions to date — the draft agreement was approved by the Conservatve cabinet — have gone along with previous policy. What may now be needed is a royal commission.

Montreal

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

even Montrealers. There are 99 seats, but 33 are filled by "C" class appointees from labor bodies, universities, and other public institutions. The other 66 seats, all elective, are divided into "A" and "B" categories. "A" candidates are elected by property owners only, "B" class by tenants as well as owners. The GMR ran 64 candidates, the CAL 65. So, the balance of power falls, oddly enough, to the appointed, "C" class councillors, who may jump either way.

In the over-all campaign, Croteau nevertheless performed a brilliant political feat. Three weeks before the election, for one thing, ex-mayor Camillien Houde retired as GMR candidate for mayor. Certain Montreal citizens, began offering 12 to 1 that Drapeau would win, and so would most of the CAL candidates. By election time, their odds were even. Fournier polled 83,229 votes to Drapeau's 79,384.

The biggest hurdle for the anti-Drapeau faction was simply the CAL's hammerlock on city hall. The Civic Action League began in the early 50's as a group of citizens pressing for an investigation of vice toleration.

The vice probe lasted for some three years, before Mr. Justice François Caron. Special assistants to the judge were Drapeau, a practically anonymous, 38-year-old lawyer in 1954, and Pacifique Plante, a thoroughly publicized ex-policeman.

Plante, also a lawyer, was fired from the police force in 1948, for raiding brothels and gambling joints with almost as many newspapermen as detectives in tow.

While Mr. Justice Caron pondered his findings, the 1954 municipal elections approached. The CAL proposed a slate of councillors, and offered Drapeau as mayor. Plante was better known, but he had been legally separated from his wife for a decade, usually political suicide in Quebec. It was coyly denied, but few doubted Plante's reward would be a police job, if the CAL won.

Drapeau sounded sincere as a Campfire Girl; his opposition was scattered among eight other mayoralty candidates, one of them Senator Fournier; among city council candidates opposed to the CAL, there was nothing approaching organization or cohesion. But no one knew who Drapeau was. English voters soon learned he was an ex-member of the fanatically anti-conscription *Bloc Populaire* during the war. His chances, in short, were doubtful.

Then, two weeks before the 1954 election, Mr. Justice Caron delivered his now-famous vice probe decision. He verbally seared the hides of the political old guard, and he ordered 19 policemen fined, or fired, or both. One of these was Police Director J. Albert Langlois, the man who had fired Plante.

Overnight, everyone knew who Drapeau was. He was the reform candidate, the clean-up man, the candidate supported by the Montreal *Star,* the *Herald* and *La Presse.*

The other eight mayoralty candidates all lost their deposits. Pierre DesMarais, of the CAL, became chairman of the Montreal Executive Committee. The CAL elected 28 city councillors, an outstanding showing considering the number they ran.

How the CAL used its three years of power can be gathered from its lack of support from certain quarters in 1957. Two labor bodies that endorsed it in 1954 —the Montreal Labor Council and the Central Council of National Syndicates— urged members to ignore the 1957 election. "The CAL has proven itself anti-labor," went the pronouncement, "and the GMR is simply a front for Duplessis. Don't vote for anyone."

As expected, Plante was installed as po-

lice director, while Langlois appealed the vice probe decision.

Among the disinterested who knew him, the verdict was "ambitious, tricky, but financially honest, with a one-track mind about vice." Plante ran a "clean-up campaign" that drove some prostitutes out of town, cut down gambling, and harrassed small-bore bookmakers.

But the most curious feature was a cumbersome legal device aimed at forcing Montreal drinking places to close at 2 a.m. weekdays, and midnight Saturdays. In effect, he was saying: "These closing hours ought to be enforced by the provincial liquor police, who could do it easily. Look what I have to go through to close the bars."

Of course, no one *wanted* him to close the bars. He made it stick for a couple of months in 1955, while a few gangsters made a quick fortune running speakeasies. Then, the nightclub owners simply ignored him, and hoped he'd go away.

Four months before the 1957 elections, he did. Langlois won an appeal, and was fully cleared. The CAL had no choice but to re-hire him. Plante ducked out of his office without talking to anyone.

As the 1957 elections approached, the GMR and Croteau were grooming their invincible mayoralty candidate, 68-year-old Camillien Houde, "Mr. Montreal", the man who held the record for holding the office of mayor in Montreal. It seemed a disaster when Houde backed out, without first telling anyone in the GMR.

Croteau quickly recruited Senator Fournier, and began to belt Montreal with radio, TV and billboard advertising. Fournier had once been defeated by Houde in a mayoralty campaign, and, in 1954, he had finished out of sight of Drapeau.

Nevertheless, he began to call for metropolitan goverment for Montreal, and to denounce the CAL's "complete dictatorship" at city hall. Drapeau opposed the metro system "for the present".

The election result probably means Montreal will get the metropolitan system it so badly needs. With Plante powerless at police headquarters, and Drapeau no longer mayor, the "vice clean-up" that actually ran out of gas more than a year ago, will end officially. The Dozois Plan for slum clearance seems safely on its way.

In effect, the GMR and CAL parties in city council are temporarily headless, since neither Croteau nor Drapeau has a seat. On election night both men made variations of the same pronouncement: "Montreal will hear more of me."

It has even been suggested by serious observers that Drapeau might bloom into a provincial leader of the down-at-heel Quebec Liberals. He might learn a lesson from Croteau, organize all the elements opposed to the Union Nationale, and attempt to break a *real* hammerlock—the Duplessis regime at Quebec City.

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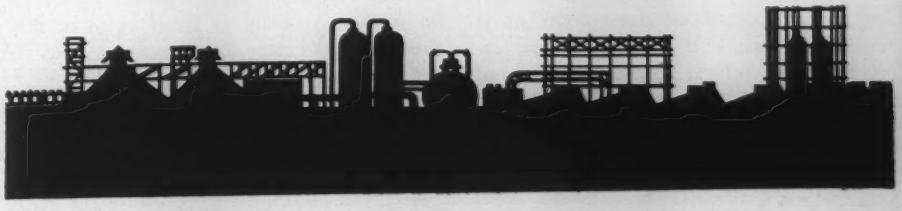


Editorials

Paean of Pessimism

ALL THIS MONTH there's been a lot of talk about unemployment. The people who have done most of the talking are Liberal members of Parliament.

Perhaps they consider such talk good politics. Perhaps they hope to undermine confidence in the ability of the Conservative Government to conduct the nation's business. Perhaps they are honestly worried about the prospects of winter employment — in which case we must humbly apologize for our suspicions of their motives.

But after listening to them in the House of Commons and reading the reports of their remarks in *Hansard,* we are forced to the conclusion that the Liberal harping on unemployment is a deliberate and disgusting attempt to create an atmosphere of despondency. They must know that a nation can talk itself into a depression—and that is what they seem to want Canadians to do, possibly on the theory that a hard winter could mean an early Liberal spring.

It is proper that members of all parties should be concerned about any increase in the number of unemployed. It is proper that they question the Government when such an increase occurs — and it has occurred during the past month and a half. But it has also been clear during the same time that the energetic Labor Minister, Michael Starr, has been giving his attention to the matter, that the Government is working out policies to try to alleviate unemployment — and that in any case the policies pursued by the Liberals up to June of this year must be held responsible in great measure for the present economic health of the country.

It would be interesting to know if there is any truth to the tale whispered in Ottawa that the St. Laurent Government received a written document last February and March, prepared by some of its economic advisers, warning that there would be serious unemployment this winter if Liberal policies were not amended. This document, so the story goes, was suppressed because an election was near. If this tale is true, of course, the present Liberal yammer about unemployment is revealed for what it is — a cynical effort to make future political capital out of past Liberal incompetence. To paraphrase an American politician, they are shooting craps with the nation's economic welfare as the stake.

There is an interesting footnote to this Liberal campaign. This is the curious way in which the Commons' talk about unemployment always seems to find its way into CBC newscasts, when other livelier and more important news items are barely mentioned or completely missed.

Crisis in Leadership

THERE IS a crisis of leadership in the West. France has learnt nothing from four decades of disaster. Britain is governed by a Conservative Government that has lost its fire and is moving numbly towards defeat. The strongest country in Western Europe, West Germany, must keep one eye cocked to the East while with the other it watches the Atlantic Alliance crumbling in the West — and its strong man is only a breath away from the grave. None of this would be dismaying if the strongest nation in the free world had the political might to go with its industrial sinews. But the United States wallows about, its President a mouther of platitudes, its Secretary of State a bungler stuffed with sterile policies and its Congress worried more about the next elections than the shift of world power from West to East.

Where is the leadership to come from? Obviously nothing can be expected from France, little from Britain and only a miracle can transform the U.S. administration into a dynamic force.

What is needed is a fresh approach to the great problem of how the free nations are to live in a world that has Khrushchev in it and Sputnik above it — in other words, how the free Alliance can regain the initiative to deal with the Communists from strength instead of from weakness.

Perhaps Canada can help find that approach. It may well be that it can be found in a drastic revision of NATO policies and functions and in a more far-seeing Western strategy in the Middle East, applied through the UN. We cannot expect External Affairs Minister Smith to persuade Mr. Dulles that he has been all wrong, but it is possible that Mr. Smith can pull at least the Commonwealth representatives together to form an influential body of fresh opinion. His predecessor, Lester Pearson, was able to get results by building such bodies.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

10 games. Mike won the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 7th and 8th.

Baby Producers

BABY-SITTING has become virtually a profession. It is so popular that a booklet on the subject produced by the Ontario Government has become a best-seller. The booklet is now in its third printing and the Deputy Welfare Minister has received a request from a Hollywood film producer for permission to use the material as the basis for a movie on baby-sitting.

The rapid postwar growth of baby-sitting gives a revealing insight into our North American society. It is fashionable to have children — families are larger now than they have been for many years. But while pregnancy may be popular, the dreary business of looking after the child once it is born is not. The babe must not be permitted to interfere with the parents' social "obligations" — the party where the right people can be met, the dinner that the boss makes a command performance, the show that can't possibly be missed, the club activity that stamps you as a public-minded citizen.

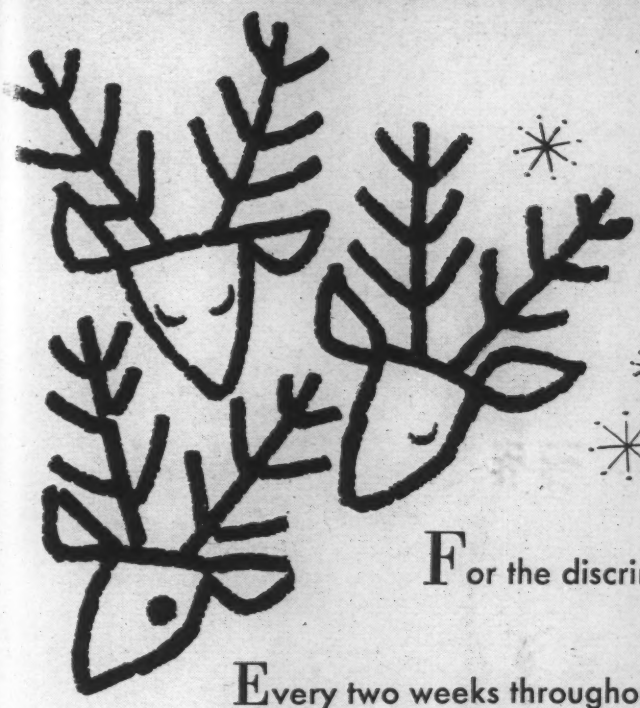
It is little wonder that there has been a breakdown in child discipline. Parents seem to think that their obligation ends once they have co-operated to produce the children, who must then be handed over to teachers, baby-sitters and recreation directors.

These people are not parents at all. They are simply fertilizers and hatchers, with all the social responsibility of cowbirds.

Discrimination?

WE ARE surprised that Canadian unions have not yet suggested to Labor Minister Starr and the provincial Ministers of Labor that they investigate the hiring practices of some of the companies organized in Canada by corporations and individuals who have come here from other countries.

There are some pretty nasty stories being told about discrimination being practised by "outsiders", both large businesses and such small concerns as those operated by local contractors. There may be nothing to these stories, but in any case they should be investigated. If untrue, they should be publicly exposed as attempts to breed racial hatred in this country. If true, the governments and unions concerned between them can quite effectively persuade the offenders that this sort of thing cannot be permitted.



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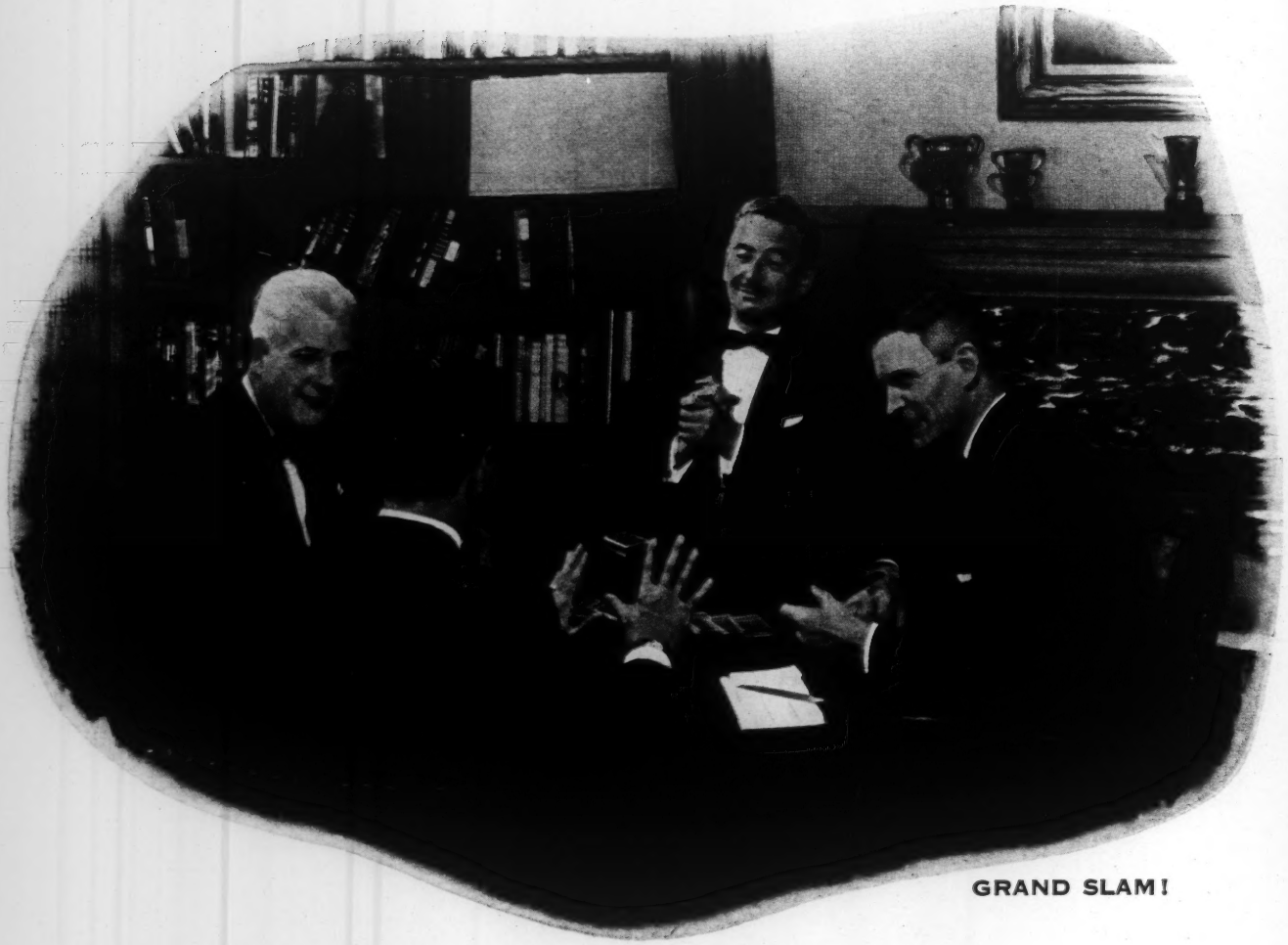

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